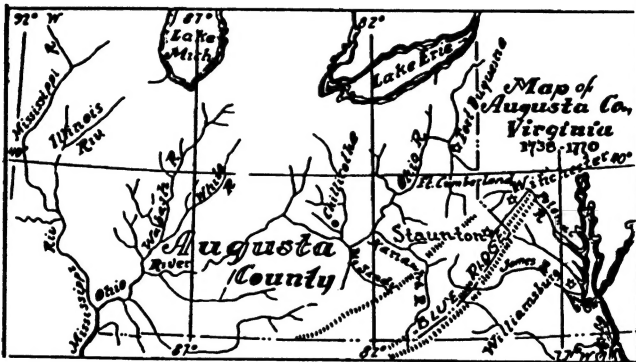


# AUGUSTA HISTORICAL BULLETIN



JED HOTCHKISS

AUGUSTA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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# AUGUSTA COUNTY HISTORICAL

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*Copies of this issue to all members*

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**A purpose of the Augusta County Historical Society is to publish  
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# OLD PROVIDENCE ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH\*

## The first 250 years

By

Robert E. Earhart

4-16

The best way to introduce you to Old Providence at Spottswood is to begin with the Scotch-Irish pioneers settling in the area around 250 years ago.

In order to encourage settlers to inhabit and tame the frontier valley of western Virginia, parcels of land were offered at a low price to get settlers on the frontier; asking only about twenty-five dollars for a hundred acres. The two original land grants in our area were to William Beverley in 1736 and to Benjamin Borden in 1739. The Beverley-Borden grant line crosses Route 919 at or near its intersection with Route 838 one-half mile south of Old Providence. This grant line follows Route 838 north-west down the hill until the state road turns to the right on a curve. Just beyond that point the grant line turns magnetic north for a distance of approximately eight miles to a point north-west of the community of Middlebrook before it changes direction again.<sup>1</sup>

The stone church is located on a portion of the 330 acre tract originally purchased by William Robinson in February of 1740. An adjoining original tract containing 340 acres on the north side of the Robinson land was purchased by Robert Ramsey in October of 1740. The stone church and both cemeteries are located on the Robinson tract while the existing brick church is located on the Ramsey tract. Patrick Hays purchased his original tract of 600 acres joining the south-east sides of the Robinson and Ramsey tracts in 1741. The Robinson and Hays Tracts are on three of the four corners of the southern boundary of the Beverley grant.<sup>2</sup>

Robert Alexander bought 314 acres joining the north-east side of Patrick Hays in 1747. The Robert Alexander home, also listed on the National Register of Historic Places is 1.3 miles east of Old Providence.

In an unpublished research paper entitled "SOUTH MOUNTAIN MEETING HOUSE-FOUNDED PRIOR TO 1743" by Rev. Howard M. Wilson, he says in part:

"Accordingly Mr. Craig's Record of Baptisms shows his effort in this area beyond his congregation. He baptized Robert Patterson's child Abigail and Jeremiah Herison (an adult person) "near Halfway House" on November 3, 1740, only one month after his arrival in Beverley Manor. The following month, Tuesday, December 9th, he baptized John Brown's child William and

Samuel Doak's child David at North Mountain; and the following day, December 10th, "at Patrick Hays" baptized James Fulton's child Elenor and Patrick Hays, child Hugh. Two months later, Tuesday February 3, 1741, "at John Moor's Burdon's Land" he baptized John Moor's child Margaret, Robert Dunlap's child Samuel and William Lockridge's child James."

These records indicate the beginning of religious work by Rev. John Craig that resulted in the South Mountain meeting house. This house of worship had been constructed before June 30, 1743 for on that date Mr. Craig baptized 'at South Mountain meeting house' children as follows: Patrick Hays' child Rebecca, James Greenly's child Samuel, William Mitchell's child John, William McCandless' child John, Samuel Dunlap's child Jean, Richard Cousard's child Jenet, George Breckenridge's child Alexander, and John. Doage's (Doak) child Thankful. The brief records, the names and the traditions indicate that this house stood near a corner of the two great colonial land grants to Beverley and Borden in the Valley of Virginia.

The South Mountain meeting house was not long, if ever, without dissension in her ranks. The first discord, no doubt, was over the revival issue of the day, in which the 'Old Side' fought against revivals and the 'New Side' promoted them vigorously. The Rev. John Craig was definitely 'Old Side' in his beliefs. A 'New Side' minister, Rev. John Blair, sent out by the New Castle Presbytery in 1746, came into the settlement and formally organized a Presbyterian meeting house and called it 'New Providence'. At the same time 'New Side' churches were organized at North Mountain, Timber Ridge, and Falling Springs. (Foote's Sketches of Virginia, I, 119) Dr. Archibald Alexander, President of Princeton College, writing of his grandfather for whom he was named, says that his grandfather's church in Pennsylvania, divided into two, and the friends of the revival built a new house of worship, which they called Providence. From this many families emigrated to New Virginia, settled together, and built a meeting-house, which they called New Providence." (Life of Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander by Dr. James W. Alexander, page 6.)

It is significant that Mr. Craig continued to serve some of the families of the settlement, but his last reference to the 'meeting house' was in June 1746 when he recorded the baptism of Richard Couser's child Nathaniel 'at South Mountain meeting house'. (Richard Couser was the progenitor of the present Couser ministers of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.)

Mr. Craig and his 'Old Side' adherents continued to worship 'at South Mountain', whether in the meeting house or not is not stated, for in 1747 and 1749 he records the place of his baptisms were simply as 'at South Mountain'. In 1747 he baptized



John Rusk's child Margaret, Samuel Dunlap's child John, and Alexander Smeily's child Walter. In 1749 he baptized Robert Ramsey's child Sarah, John Tate's child, John, William Moor's child Andrew, Andrew Dunkan's child Elizabeth, John Lowey's child John and Richard Couser's child James. Unfortunately for our story, Mr. Craig's Records of Baptisms ends in 1749."

Now we pick up the history of the Presbyterian settlement from an early history of the New Providence Church as follows:

"One of the very first things the good people of that olden time thought of, and made provision for, was the public worship of God. In this respect the history of almost every Presbyterian settlement, over all the land, is the same: as soon as possible they built churches and school-houses, and endeavored to obtain the preaching of the gospel.

The people of this settlement, extending from the South to the North Mountain, and from near Timber Ridge to the present neighborhood of Bethel, built their first log church at or near the spot now occupied by Old Providence Church of the Associate Reformed Synod, which many years subsequent to this time seceded on the account of the introduction of Watts' Psalms and Hymns, rebuilt on the old site, and called the church 'Old Providence'. When this first church was built, or how long the people continued to assemble there, there is no means of determining."

The "first church" apparently refers to the South Mountain log church. The account gives some dates concerning the first pastors and then continues as follows: "These calls must have been made some time in 1747, while the people of New Providence continued to worship at their first log building. There the organization was elected, and at a congregational meeting there assembled the first call for a pastor was made out. For according to Mr. Samuel Houston, the union with Timber Ridge to procure supplies until they could get a permanent pastor, was made about the time of the building of the second house of worship, and must have been subsequent to the year 1748, when the unions above were existing.

When about to erect this second building a change of location was agreed upon, in order to accommodate the settlers on Hays' and Walkers' Creeks, who felt the old church was too far from them, and urged the selection of a more central point. Through the influence of Mr. John Houston, his neighbors were persuaded to meet those from the other part of the settlement at the new site which the latter had selected. The result of this conference was the building of the second log church. This stood on the hillside across the creek from where the present church stands." The second building and its location reinforces the

original location as the South Mountain church.

The account continues: "The first school in the bounds of the congregation was near the first log church, where Old Providence now stands. Among the pupils who attended this school were Samuel Doak, John Montgomery, Archibald Alexander, James Houston, William Yale, Samuel Greenlee, and William Willson. Its first location was about two miles southwest of Greenville, where it was established by Robert Alexander, already mentioned. This was in 1749. After Mr. Brown became pastor of New Providence and Timber Ridge, and established his home near Fairfield, the school was removed to that neighborhood, where its site can still be pointed out. This was the germ from which grew Washington and Lee University".<sup>3</sup>

Another account of the school is as follows: "The first classical school west of the Blue Ridge was opened in 1749, by Robert Alexander, two miles southwest of the present village of Greenville. The teacher was educated in Edinburgh, it is believed. He emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1736, and to the valley in 1743. How long Mr. Alexander conducted the school we do not know. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Brown, and the school was removed first to Old Providence, then to New Providence, and shortly before the Revolutionary war to Mount Pleasant, near Fairfield."<sup>4</sup>

In speaking of the school another account states: "The first classical school west of the Blue Ridge was opened in 1749 by Robert Alexander. The log cabin, doubtless of a single room, is said to have stood on the farm immediately north of the churchyard of Old Providence."<sup>5</sup>

Thus the first log meeting house has now produced positive fruit in the form of another church, New Providence, some five miles away and the beginnings of Washington and Lee University in Lexington, now known nationwide.

After the New Providence group had withdrawn, the residue continued worshipping in the old "South Mountain Meeting House" perhaps in a weakened condition but determined to preserve their religious beliefs.

The South Mountain group presented a call thru the Donegal Presbytery to Rev. Samuel Black on March 27, 1745. On April 4th Rev. Black accepted the call and was "transported". Rev. Black failed to comply with Presbytery action and was reproved on September 2, 1745. The pastorship was dissolved by the Presbytery on September 25, 1745.<sup>6</sup>

The Hanover Presbytery Minutes contain numerous reference from July 12, 1758 thru September 25, 1760 in seeking supplies. Supplies appointed at various meetings were Rev. John Craig and Rev. Samuel Black. On October 4, 1759 South Mountain is shown as sharing the ministerial services of Rev. Black with North Mountain (now Bethel). In 1760 the minutes show that Hanover Presbytery recommended the sharing of South Mountain with Brown's (now Hebron) with North Mountain. The last mention of South Mountain as a congregation was when Samuel Black was appointed, September 25, 1760, to supply at discretion. This appointment was fulfilled.<sup>7</sup>

This arrangement must have been unsatisfactory as on October 12, 1762 a petition from Augusta, Virginia went to the recently organized Associate Presbytery seeking supplies from that source. The name of the congregation was now Old Providence.<sup>8</sup>

From 1765 until 1780 six pastors supplied and the seventh one supplied from 1820 until 1822. It was in 1783 that the first full time pastor was installed. From that time to now, 199 years, 14 pastors have served faithfully at Old Providence. One pastor, Rev. Horatio Thompson, D.D. served fifty-one years, the first five were as a supply before being installed.

Dr. John Rodgers, who served both the Old Providence and Timber Ridge Associate congregations from 1783 to 1790 also showed an interest in education, enough that in about the year 1803 he donated fifty-five volumes of Calvinistic Theology in Latin and Hebrew to Washington College (now Washington & Lee University). This was the first donation during the first seventy years of the existence of the college. His installation as the pastor of these two congregations constituted the oldest pastorate in the Southern Synod (Reformed).<sup>9</sup>

In 1793 Old Providence bought its first property from Patrick Hall and his wife Susanna. This property containing two acres, one rood and twenty perches was bought for two pounds, sixteen shillings and three pence, current money of Virginia. This initial parcel of land also listed two sides of the existing graveyard located at the rear of the stone church in the survey, thus reinforcing the idea that the original log church was in the immediate vicinity.

Old Providence is using the 1793 date for the stone church based on the first property purchase and also the year 1742 for the start of religious worship based on the records of the South Mountain Miting House baptisms.

The earliest known existing description of the stone building and the area and its people is in a document credited to a daughter of Robert and Mary McCormick, Mary Caroline Shields, who married Rev. James Shields May 11, 1847. She died March 8, 1888.

A portion of that undated document is as follows:

Old Providence is the name of the church which in the early days the McCormick family attended. It is what is called the Seceder Branch of the Presbyterian where close Communion is practiced and nothing but R (ouse's) version of the Psalms is sung. This fact alone accounts for the strict moral training of the McCormick household which has brought forth such good fruit in the later years.

The old Stone Church was built in Revolutionary times (1793) and is still standing, tho no longer used as a place of worship. It is now inhabited as a dwelling house for two poor families which we do not think right. It should still remain sacred to God and in memory of the McCormick family. A new and more modern church has been erected opposite the old one (the brick church of 1856).

The original church was height to eves not over 12 ft. walls of blue limestone. Dimensions were 30 by 70 ft. The ceiling was formed of boards and the almost flat walls were whitewashed. The door was in the center of the building with the pulpit just opposite the door so that the minister had most of his audience on the right and left hand pews in front. The small windows with which the church is pierced are furnished with green blinds. There has been a gallery reached by outside stairs and was used for colored servants. At the right of the pulpit on the opposite side is a small window not like the others. This was inserted by Robert McCormick for the sake of giving more light to his family pew, it being in a rather dark corner. It is a twelve light window with 8 by 10 glass and now serves to give light to a small bedroom for the family making their home there. (McCauleys) (Rowan in the other side -store in center run by William Rowan and McCauley).

There is always something sad in turning over a church building to any other purpose than to that to which it is dedicated. It seems like sacrilege to see this old place of worship where the pure Gospel was so long preached and where so many of God's chosen ones worshipped Him so reverently through so many generations turned to secular use. The voices of worshippers should protest against it. We want the building to stand unmarred as it was in those days.

To the rear of the church is the old cemetery now little used. It has served its purpose as the last of the old families have found a final resting place there. All that generation of the McCormicks lie there, some of the grave dates exceeding a century. The place is surrounded by a low stone wall with a wooden coping of shingles all rotten and decayed. An old dead tree has fallen on the wall with two-thirds of the trunk over the cemetery. An old gate in the last stages of decay hangs outward at an angle of 45 degrees. The ground is thickly grown over with grass and weeds, interspersed with roses and violets, showing that it was better cared for at one time. In the center of the grounds stands a tall and imposing granite obelisk erected by Cyrus and Leander J. McCormick, marking the resting place of their father, mother two brothers and sister. (See the stone for dates.)

Grandfather and the relatives who came over from Ireland... (several unreadable words)...worship and asking God's blessing at meals were not neglected when the men were away. The children were required to learn the catechism & Bibles verses. The Bible was the book of all books and was even used as a reader at school.

When our grandfather came to this country he and his relatives went to New Providence. The Psalms of David were sung in all the churches then. After some years, there came a strange minister who introduces Watts Hymns. Grandfather thought noth-

ing could be sung in worhsip but Psalms, so as soon as the hymn was announced grandfather took his hat and walked out. Others followed him. The old Irish Presbyterians determined immediately to build a church in which worship could be conducted in that way, which in their mind, would be most acceptable to God and the upbringing of his church. So grandfather proposed to give the ground off one side of his farm, also to give the timber and stone off his farm. In addition to what he gave, grandfather also boarded the workmen part of the time, if not all the time, the church was being built. (She must mean Grandfather Hall as the property was obtained from him.)

The church was still then and still called Old Providence, and the people were called Seceders. Grandfather was an elder in this church. My father and mother were for many years members of Old Providence Chuch and all their children were baptized in this church except sister Amanda. She was a child they were connected with New Providence and sister Amanda was baptized by Rev. James Morrison."

Miss Anna M. McCutchan in her "Reminiscences of Old Providence Associate Reformed Church" written in 1935 stated that she could remember the stairs running up either end to galleries, but not to the sounding board over the pulpit.

We have in our possession the rough draft for repairs to the stone church which reads in part as follows:

"Article of agreement entered into this day of 1845 between James Rowan, James Callison, Archer A. Moore, Andrea A. Wilson and Ro. Brown as Trustees of Old Providence Church on the first part & Samuel Houser &c of the other part witnesseth that said Houser contracts & agrees with the said J. T. Rowan &c Trustees to perform certain repairs & c on said Old P. Church in the following manner and prices to Wit-

Repairing study house (putting on new roof, joint shingles &c, repairing floor, repairing ceiling overhead, putting new log in study house where necessary, all of which repairs to study house said Houser is to perform for the sum of twenty-six dollars.

Building one gallery stairs to the church aforesaid, the sills, posts, flooring - railing & banisters, steps &c are to be of locust or Black Walnut well dried or seasoned, the flooring at head of steps is to be water tight & to project over the frame at least six inches to protect from the weather - the banisters to be let in the upper railing by a mortise & to be saddled & forked on the lower railing, the floowing of said stairs at top, to have sufficient slope from house to let water run off. for the sum of twenty one dollars- Repairing other gallery stairs now standing, putting brace from

still bottom necessary repairs for the sum of five dollars - Repairing two doors with facings &c four windows for church & also one window for session house in all for the sum of three dollars -Glazing all said windows for church & study house for the sum of two dollars - repairing one window blind for seventy-five cents putting new plank &c on gable end of study house for the sum of one dollar all of which work is to be done well, materials hauling &c to be found by & at the expense of said workmen excepting one dollar 25 cts. for hauling planks."

The cemetery mentioned by Mary Caroline Shields is now quite a bit different than it was in her day. The walls are now between five and six feet tall and have been capped with quarried Connecticut granite furnished by the McCormick family. Practically every person who has been at Old Providence in their younger days has enjoyed the challenge of walking around this cemetery on top of the stone wall. Until approximately twenty years ago, this cemetery was unique in that it was the only one in the local area that you had to climb over the top to get inside. It has a built-in stone stile with slabs of granite projecting thru the wall permitting you to walk up one side and down the other. It now has an opening thru the wall to facilitate getting a power lawn mower inside. This move was also appreciated by those unable to cross the wall.

It was during the time of Dr. Horatio Thompson's pastorate that the records show that for some time two denominations were using the church for worship services. Our session books do not indicate separate services for the worshipers. On March 16, 1844 Dr. Thompson was able to consummate the two Presbyterian groups Viz: The Associate and Associate Reformed into one group. The minor doctrinal differences were overcome and the congregation by an unanimous vote (with two exceptions) united together and became a member of the First Associate Presbytery of the Synod of the South.

Dr. Thompson was also able to get this Synod meeting to come north and to meet at Old Providence in 1857 for the first time. An account of this accomplishment was as follows:

"Well do we remember one of his Synodical journeys, when he, in 1856, took a run of perhaps a thousand miles through Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and North Mississippi, to attend a meeting at Starkville. He was rewarded for this by getting the Synod to his church at Old Providence the next year, 1857, a meeting which attracted so much attention, that the inhabitants, irrespective of church connections, came swarming from mountain and valley and crowded up the church and church grounds on the Sabbath. Some estimate of the number present may be formed from the statement that two young men, more curious than devout, counted the horses which were hitched on the adjacent grounds, and found the number to be two thousand and one hundred."10



Today we have to use our imagination to understand some of the situations that our frontier forefathers had to cope with. Dr. Thompson was pastor of both Old Providence and the Associate Church (Brick) at Timber Ridge from 1833 until 1882. For a time he also had a third church, the Ebenezer Associate Church on Kerr's Creek west of Lexington. His travels were quite extensive and so dangerous when traveling alone that he purchased and carried a pistol. One recorded account was as follows:

"On another occasion, whilst passing through an Indian country, he was benighted. Being very weary and sleepy, he applied for lodging at the hut of an Indian; but as her husband was absent, the squaw told him that she could not possible accommodate him. Finally, however, after a great deal of pleading and insisting, he obtained lodging for the night. Having partaken of a frugal repast, he retired to rest in the only bed on the place, which was concealed by curtains, which were drawn around it from the top to the bottom of tall posts. He had not retired long when the squaw's husband returned, accompanied by two or three men. The subject of this sketch overheard the conversation which took place between the husband and wife concerning the stranger in the bed, immediately after which the old man came to the bedside and softly drawing away the curtain, put his ear close to the occupant to see if he were asleep. This aroused suspicion and caused no little anxiety, which was very much intensified by the old Indian's going to another part of the room and taking from the crack a large butcher knife. With this in his hand, he returned to the bedside and reached over as in the act of striking. This caused the occupant to fairly tremble for his life; he seized his pistol which lay under his pillow, and was just in the act of shooting, when the host drew a piece of dried venison from a crack just beyond the bed and retired to the fireplace. From this he chipped off with his big, frightful knife his own and his companions' supper. This harmless operation quieted the Doctor's nerves, and soon they were all fast asleep, he in the bed, and the rest on skins which were spread upon the floor. The next morning his host proved his friendship by sending him on his way rejoicing."<sup>10</sup>

Besides his pastoral work, Dr. Thompson was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Washington & Lee University in 1840. For forty-one years, and to the day of his death he served in that capacity. He also served for a time as Prof. of Belles Lettres and Rhetoric. During the Presidency of Gen. R. E. Lee, it was his privilege to be on intimate terms with him, and often to dine at his table. It is interesting to note that for his funeral in 1882, his pall bearers were Gen. Custis Lee, President of Washington and Lee Faculty (Gen. Lee was also the eldest son of Robert E. Lee as well as Grandson of Martha Custis Washington), Professors Nelson and Harris of the same institution and Elders Callison and Brown and others of the Old

Providence Church.<sup>10</sup>

During the 1850's a classical school for young ladies' was conducted in the building under the leadership of Misses Mary and Jennie Pringle, granddaughters of Dr. Alexander Bullions of Cambridge, NY. Dr. Bullions was also Dr. Horatio Thompson's pastor. Little is known about this school but during the past year historical information has been located indicating that it was called Oakland Seminary. We have portions of a handwritten newsletter which also contains several names of the students. Apparently the Civil War caused it's closing.

In 1887 the Valley High School, the first high school in this part of the county opened under the auspices of Old Providence, and continued in the stone building until it was incorporated with the public school system at a new location within the village of Spottswood. A brochure for the 1888-89 year shows a total of 35 enrolled for the year, 29 male and 16 female. Prof. R. A. Lee was the head master, Miss S. M. Lee and Rev. J. M Schreckhise was listed as other instructors. Courses offered were spelling, arithmetic, geometry, algebra, history, English grammar, geography, reading, physiology, trigonometry, and botany. Also offered were Latin, German, French and music - both vocal and instrumental. The tuition per nine month term ranged from \$18 to \$45 depending on the subject matter. Board per month was \$10 but private families in the area would provide board also. The church has a photograph of the football team, but no one in it is identified.

In 1935 the McCormick family provided funds to construct a raised stone walled walk and a stone bridge connecting the old church and walled cemetery. The tin roof was replaced with wooden shingles at the same time. The mortar work on the bridge and the cement work in front of the church contain the initials "OCG", a well known craftsman from the Vesuvius area. In the 1960's the entire area between the church and old cemetery was drained by installing a large concrete pipe thus making it an excellent outfield for a family ball game. The spring in this area which provided water for both the stone church and the first brick church was connected to this drainage system also.

The structure served thru the years as a social center for the church and was used extensively thru the 20's and 30's for a church bazaar affair known as a "White Sale". The older generation for miles around still remember the good times and meals obtained in the building. Most older members still remember the suppers with home-made ice cream of favorite flavors hand turned in five gallon freezers. Some will also admit that it was easier when the freezer handle was turned by the rear wheel of a automobile.

On April 17, 1959, fire of an apparent electrical short destroyed the stone building leaving most of the stone walls standing. The caretaker was able to get inside briefly but the fire progressed to the wooden shingle roof and all was destroyed in a matter of minutes, even the wooden floors. Besides the history and memories destroyed, so were several pews from the first brick church as well as some benches possibly handmade for the stone structure.

The deteriorating stone walls were such a safety hazard that they were also pulled down to prevent some unsuspecting sightseer being injured by falling debris. The danger was abated by enclosing the ruins with field fence.

The remains were enclosed using trussed roof spans resting on reinforced side walls and by putting doors and windows in the openings. This action protected the ruins from further deterioration until the congregation could plan the future of the building. As funds became available, the building was rebuilt to provide a structure that could be useful for the church community and also resemble the building before the fire.

An inner-structure was put inside the stone walls for convenience and concealed lighting was installed along the top side of the walls. A balcony was put across the north end of the building with each end under it enclosed to provide a complete kitchen under one end and rest rooms under the other. The ceiling is high and sloped on the long sides to resemble the original. The floor is now flagstone and the heat is electric baseboard.

During this spring the outside stone walls have been re-cemented and a sealer added which restored the stone to its original appearance as well as strengthening and protecting for the future. The stone masons are now restoring the walls of the old cemetery and it is hoped that they will be completed by early next year.

In 1856 a brick church was built across the public road from the stone church stands and was located in the area of the paved parking lot in front of the cemetery there. The front of this church faced the stone church. At the rear of the church, just in front of the first row graves, was the location of a brick session house. The location of the front door of the church was marked by a granite slab until just a few years ago when it was removed in preparation for paving the area for parking. The congregation still has an architect's original proposal for a church to be built there. The inside of this building was described very well in a document prepared by Mrs. Anna M. McCutchan in 1935. That description was as follows:

"My memory clusters around the first brick church. The dedicatory sermon of which was preached by Rev. Wm. Pinkerton (of) Mt. Carmel Church - Deut. 5:29. This church was 3 long windows on either side 2 large white pillars in vestibule, stairs running up either side from it to galleries was set aside for colored people but after slaves were freed so much room was not needed and most of it devoted to the main Sabbath School but for a class taught for colored people when needed.

Mrs. E. J. Rowan class of girls in far corner, of gallery, two long pews at side for two classes, one or more near entrance. Mrs. J. H. Callison and Mrs. R. J. Williams with main Bible Class and young ladies at end. When school outgrew these quarters, moved down in church. This proving unsatisfactory was one of the reasons for building the new church."

This first brick church was torn down after the present church was built across the road from it. The architect for this new building was O. H.

Miller of Washington, D.C.

The present church with room to seat 500 and using an Akron interior design is built around a full steel structure with the exterior walls being brick with a backing of hollow clay tile. The original slate roof has been replaced with one of metal and the Delco lighting system has been replaced with oil and automatic controls. Electric baseboard is in the basement rooms as well as providing supplemental heat in portions of the above ground structure.

The basement with three sets of outside stairs and two inside has been modified to include carpeted Sabbath School rooms with accordion type folding partitions which can be opened to permit seating of over 200 people for meals or for other activities. For several years this basement area has been used as a pre-school for three and four year old children of the area during the public school terms.

On the ground floor two unusual features are a sky-light in the small auditorium and a "carriage" drive-thru at the side vestibule entrance. A curved vestibule inside connects this side entrance with the main entrance from the two story portico. The entire inside design focuses on the pulpit and choir in the front corner. The four aisles of the sanctuary radiate in a sunburst pattern from this corner across the elevated floor. A large arched top window with smaller flanking windows is on one side of the sanctuary, and is known as the Cyrus McCormick memorial window. The McCormick family was very generous in assisting in both the planning and the building of the church.

In August, 1972 Old Providence was honored by the stone church being placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register as one of the very few Surviving Eighteenth Century Presbyterian Meeting Houses. On December 5th that same year it was also entered in the National Register of Historic Places. As this article is being prepared, it has been confirmed that another honor has been given to this landmark. State Route 919 which passes north and south beside the church has been named Old Providence Road.

The two cemeteries of Old Providence include the graves of fifteen veterans of the American Revolution and two real daughters as well as fifty-two who served (both north and south) during the war between the states.

The elevation at Old Providence is approximately 1950 feet above sea level and is within a few feet of the same elevation where Interstate 64 crosses the Blue Ridge Mountains east of Waynesboro. One-fourth of a mile north of the church the watershed changes from the James River to the Potomac thus the county district has appropriately been named Riverheads. The Rockbridge County line is only one mile south on Route 919.

From the old stone-walled cemetery you can look west thru a valley and see Jump Mountain at Goshen Pass some ten miles away in the Allegheny Mountains. The New Providence Church is located in this direction some five miles away on Hays Creek. In the opposite direction we are only about four miles from the Blue Ridge Mountains.

This landmark complex composing some 10 acres is one mile west of Spottswood where State road 620 (Spottswood Road) joins State road 919 (Old Providence Road). The buildings are an easily identifiable landmark at night as both churches are illuminated by floodlights.

Based on the South Mountain baptisms of 1742 Old Providence will be celebrating it's 250th anniversary during 1992 and 1993, the first church in our denomination to do so. The congregation of over 400 members invites you to visit the area at any time, especially during it's 250th Anniversary celebration.

### References-

- <sup>1</sup> Information from map by John S. Hale of Staunton, Retired Surveyor
- <sup>2</sup> J.R. Hildebrand Map of Beverley Patent - 1954
- <sup>3</sup> A History of the Church & Congregation of New Providence by Rev. E. D. Junkin - 1871
- <sup>4</sup> Annals of Augusta County, Virginia by Jos. A. Waddell - 1902
- <sup>5</sup> A History of Rockbridge County, Virginia by Oren F. Morton - 1920
- <sup>6</sup> Donegal Presbytery Minutes I, P. 294, 297, 304
- <sup>7</sup> Hanover Presbytery Minutes, I, P. 2a, 11a, 13a, 25a, 30a, 32a, 33a, 35a, 36a
- <sup>8</sup> The Sesquicentennial History of The Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church - General Synod - 1951
- <sup>9</sup> The Centennial History of The Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church - General Synod - 1905
- <sup>10</sup> A Sketch of the Life of The Rev. Horatio Thompson, D. D. by Rev. S. W. Haddon - 1883

## CIVIL WAR DIARY OF ALEXANDER STEWART COFFMAN

Edited and copied by Ralph Stewart Coffman

ALEXANDER STEWART COFFMAN

Sept. 8, 1842 - July 1, 1910

CIVIL WAR DIARY

May 7, 1864 - Sept. 14, 1864

Company G 52 Virginia Reg.

FURNITURE BUILDING & CHAIR CANING

1882 - 1890

UNDERTAKING RECORDS

1880-1886

Mr. Coffman lived in the Mt. Sidney Area of Augusta County, Virginia.  
He was buried at Salem Lutheran Church.

The original records of his accounts are in the possession of his  
grandson, Mr. Ralph Coffman of Mt. Sidney, VA.

Copied from Rosa Coffman's Diary

By Ralph S. Coffman, Jan. 8, 1969

Muster Roll of Co. G. 52nd Va. Regiment Confederate Army Civil War 1861-1865. The following are the names of the members of Co. G. 52nd Va. Regiment made out by John Coaly, A. S. Coffman and C. B. Coiner, as nearly correct as could be made from memory and we ask the surviving members to report any names that have been omitted.

Capt. Sam McCune  
1st Lt. James Weston  
2nd Lt. D. W. Coiner  
3rd Lt. Jos. S. Coiner

Mathias Able  
John Barger  
Wm. Bateman  
Wm. H. Bull  
C. B. Coiner  
John Coiner

Rob. Armentrout  
David Barger  
David Bowers  
David Burby  
David Coiner  
J. W. Coley

James Alhiser  
E. Bateman  
George H. Biby  
G. H. Beck  
Wm. Coiner  
Thom Calbraith

Ben. Coffman  
 Wm. Clater  
 Dan Croft  
 W. D. Eweing  
 Jos Fry  
 John Grooms  
 John E. Hamilton  
 G. R. Hanger  
 John H. Huff  
 Albert Huffman  
 John Hawkins  
 George Kenedy  
 James Marshall  
 John Mullin  
 --- Piner  
 James Parmer  
 James Rankin  
 David Riner  
 Jacob Shirey  
 Lem Showalter  
 Wm. Stogdale  
 James Saphley  
 Greenburie Smith  
 Jefferson Talley  
 Jacob Wheeler  
 James Weaver

A.S. Coffman  
 George Clater  
 John Cook  
 James Eaton  
 Jos. Greger  
 David Garber  
 Jessie Harris  
 Noah Huff  
 Lum Hoover  
 Green Humphries  
 John Heaton  
 Rob Lynn  
 Sam Myers  
 James Mullin  
 Wm Pullins  
 John Pullins  
 Thom Rankin  
 George See  
 Wm Shirey  
 Jacob Shaner  
 Elias Stogdale  
 Wm. Sheets  
 Polk Smith  
 W. Thacker  
 Jos. B. Wilson

9-8-1842 \* 7-1-1910  
 Sam'l Cox  
 Jos. Crickenbarger  
 Elijah Eaton  
 A. T. Grooms  
 James W. Hamilton  
 Cyrus Holt  
 Wm. Huff  
 John G. Hennie  
 David Hultz  
 --- Key  
 Mote Marshall  
 Pat Maloy  
 John McCrary  
 John F. Parish  
 9-3-1827 \* 9-25-1904  
 --- Reed  
 George See, Jr.  
 Henry Sipes  
 D. K. Shreckhise  
 John Stogdale  
 --- Sniteman  
 John Smith  
 Major Vines  
 Wm. Weaver

#### A. S. Coffman's Diary — 1864

##### Spottsylvania May 7th

The ranks left their ditches during last night. We marched over to their ditches and stayed there until 10 o'clock that night, when we left and marched toward Fredericksburg.

8th-- Marched until nearly daylight distance 10 miles. Left there soon after sun up and marched toward Fredericksburg, it was a very hot day and we marched very hard. There was a great many men give out, and fell down in the road. We had no rations and very little water. We stopped near -----.

9th-- Left there in the morning and marched about 10 miles and dug a ditch, and stayed there until nearly dark. We then marched around in the rear of some Yanks. When it got too dark for us to execute and then we went back to our ditch and stayed there all night.

10th-- Laid there until 10 o'clock in the morning. Then the Yanks got to shelling us, then we marched down behind a hill and laid there a short time; then we marched on down our lines in a piece of pines ----- . Fighting very hard. Then we marched up to the left of our line to support Longstreet's

Corps. The Yanks were shelling the front line and killed our assistant sergeant. The Yanks then charged our right wing and run Gen. Coles brigade out of the ditches. Then our men reinforced and run them back to their line; back to the right and was now dark. We marched back 5 mi. We got there about 12 in the night and laid there until morning.

11th-- We stayed there until eight o'clock in the morning and marched to the front ditches. Then at night we were ordered back to the rear again.

##### Spottsylvania May 12th--

Left there before daylight and marched to the ditches again. Soon after we got there the Yanks charged our ditches and run our men out. Then our brigade fell back, formed a line and moved forward on the Yanks. Gen. Lee rode out in front of our line but some of our officers told him to go back to the rear for he was in too much danger, and took his horse by the bridle and told him we could drive back the enemy without him coming in so much danger. Our brigade soon drove them back but lost a great many men. In our Company had 1 killed and 5 wounded. That was the hardest fight had fought since the war. We stayed there in the ditch until nearly daylight the next morning. Then we fell back one mile and dug more ditches. It rained all day. The Yankees tried to run us back but could not.

13th-- Laid there all day. There has been very heavy skirmishing in front today. Spent the night there.

14th-- Laid there all day, very heavy skirmishing in front and very heavy firing on our right wing.

15th-- Still skirmishing in front, and we had one man wounded by a stray ball. It was D. M. Coiner. The Yanks right wing has fell back, and it has been raining nearly all day. It is very muddy.

16th-- Laid there all day everything was quiet in the fore part of the day. But in the afternoon the Yanks advanced their skirmishes. But our skirmishes kept them back. Our batteries fired at them a great deal.

17th-- Skirmishing all day and after dark the Yanks beat their drums and played their bands a great deal, and so did ours.

18th-- The Yanks attacked us early in the morning and drove our skirmishes in but their line of battle did not get close enough to our ditch for us to fire on them with our small arms. But our artillery drove them back and killed a great many of them. Lieutenant C. B. (Bent) Coiner was wounded by a stray ball.

##### Spottsylvania May 19th

Left there about the middle of the day and marched in the direction of Fredericksburg. After going 7 miles we met with the Yanks and our Regiment was engaged from sundown till ten o'clock in the night. It was a very hot place we were in the open field. We fell back from there. About 12 o'clock marched back to our same old place, our Co. lost 2 killed, 1 wounded, and 1 prisoner. The wounded was also taken. It commenced raining about 10 o'clock and rained all night and was very muddy.



Caroline May 20th

Everything is quiet in front today and no Yanks to be seen.

21st-- Left there at daylight and marched in the direction of Hanover. I mentioned it was a very warm day and we had very bad water to drink. This is a very bad country for there is no houses to see. The country is nearly all pine bushes. We passed a few very neat places after dark. We stopped about 11 o'clock in the night. Distance that day was 20 mi. or more.

22nd-- Left there before daylight, the country is a great deal better than it was. We reached Hanover about 10 o'clock in the morning and laid there until nearly night. Then we marched one mile to a place to spend the night.

23rd-- Left next day marched toward the river, and dug ditches. Distance 1 mile. Left there after dark, and marched back where we were and stayed there all night.

24th-- Left there before daylight and marched up our line, laid behind the V.C.R.R. but soon left there and marched farther up, then in the evening marched back to the Junction and laid there in the front line of battle until our men could dig ditches. It rained very hard and we had a very muddy place to stay.

Caroline May 25th

Left there early in the morning and marched to the rear and laid there nearly all day. Then we marched to the right of our lines, and dug another ditch. We had to work all night, and it rained nearly all the time. We spent a bad night.

26th-- Left there before daylight and marched to the Junction. Laid there until after sun-up. Then we left and spent the night in the rear.

27th-- Left there at sun-up and marched near Catholic Station on the V.C.R.R. (Va. Central R.R.) 10 miles from Richmond. We passed by the residence of General Wickham. It was the neatest place that I ever saw. We passed some very ----- water. We marched 15 miles that day.

28th-- Left there at three o'clock and marched toward Gaines' Mill where we fought 2 years ago in the Chickahominy Swamp. We stopped before night and spent the night there.

29th-- Laid there until nearly night then we marched to the front to see how many Yanks were there on the Marshes. Drove the Yankees in to their line of battle. Captain M ----- Prisoner. We dug a ditch during the day. We spent the night where we were the last night.

30th-- Stayed there until twelve o'clock, then we marched to the right and went to the front and turned the gun to the left flank. Our brigade had to charge the Yanks ditch but they had a very high fence about 50 yards in front of their ditch.

(6 or 8 pages lost out of little book)

G Issue 1 shirt, 1 socks, 1 drawers

Several canons fired late in the evening, no news from the valley.

June 9th-- Stayed there until late in the morning then we marched to the right --- about 2½ miles and then stopped in some pines. We are now near Gaines Mill where we fought two years ago. It is now reported that the Yankees have not been to Staunton. We got orders after dark to be ready to march at 3 o'clock in the morning. It was very warm.

June 10th--

Stayed there all day everything quiet ----- . But late in the evening there was some skirmishing in front and some artillery firing all day and night. It is still reported the Yanks are at Staunton. I wrote a letter to M. it has been very warm all day long.

11th-- Laid there all day long everything quiet in front only a shot fired once in a while and is report the Yankees has fell back from Augusta.

12th-- Laid there all day, everything quiet in front fore part of the day but in the evening the Yankees throwed some shells over us. That night we got orders to march at 2 o'clock in the morning.

Hanover and Goochland June 13th

Left there at 2 o'clock and marched up near Richmond, then marched towards Louisa Court House. We made a very hurried march but the day was cool. We marched to South Anna bridge distance 26 miles. I got very tired for the road was so dusty, so much loose sand. We are ordered to leave here at four o'clock in the morning.

14th-- Left South Anna at 5 o'clock and continued our march towards Louisa Court House, the roads were some better. We passed a great many houses. I stood the march a great deal better. We got in sight of the Blue Ridge Mts. today. Got orders to march at half past four in the morning.

Albemarle and Louisa June 15th

Left there at five and marched on towards Louisa C. H. at three o'clock in the evening, marched on towards Charlottesville, the road was very dusty we marched about 20 or more miles. I went to a private house on guard and had a very good supper. Had orders to leave at half past four o'clock (about sunup).

Amherst Co June 16th

Left there at sun up and marched on towards Charlottesville the roads were very bad, by being very dusty. We passed thru a very nice country. Camped near the Rivanna River 6 miles east of Charlottesville, distance 20 miles or more.

17th-- Left there and marched over to the railroad and got on the train and came to Lynchburg. We passed through a very hilly country also very poor. Near Tye River we passed some very nice ladies, 2 miles on the Lynchburg side. We went near 70 miles after we got to Lynchburg. We marched on to

where the Yankees were. We were in a great deal of danger for awhile. Camped about 2 miles from the town.

Campbell Co. June 18th

Laid there all day. The Yankees advanced on our line a little before sundown but did not get close enough for us to hurt them much. They soon fell back leaving some dead and wounded on our hands.

19th-- The enemy fell back during last night and we started in pursuit of them at daylight. Marched through a little town called New London 10 miles from Lynchburg. We overtook the enemy at Liberty and fought them there and drove them back, it was a hard day's march. Liberty is a very nice place and a very fine country all around, only a little hilly. Liberty is twenty-six miles from Lynchburg. Also is on the Va. and Tenn. R.R. Distance 27 miles.

Bedford Co. June 20th

Left Liberty soon after sunup and marched on out the railroad. Came to a little place called Lesly 8 miles from Liberty, there were but few houses and them old. This is near the foot of the Mt. We marched on till we came near the top of the Mt. which is the Blue Ridge. The Yankees made a stand on the top. We camped on the side of the Mt. The hill was very steep and rough. It was a very hard day's march the roads were very dusty, the day very warm, but the night was very cool. We got one day's ration in the night. Most of the men wer without rations yesterday, 15 miles march.

Botetourt and Roanoke Co. June 21st

Left the mountain and marched on towards Salem. When we got within five miles of Salem we turned off to the right leaving Salem to our left. The Cavalry got into the Yankees wagon train and took twenty wagons and ten pieces of artillery and 160 prisoners. We marched very fast to get there to help them to get more, but the Yankees went too fast as soon as they got over the North Mt. We came back and got on another road leading from Salem to Buchanan. We passed through the nicest country that I ever saw. We passed through a little place called Big Lick. We marched 25 miles or more today. 22nd-- Left there about 9 o'clock in the morning and moved camp. We went to the Botetourt Spring which was three miles from where we stayed last night. We stayed there all day. It was a beautiful place, a very fine country. 23rd-- Left there at half past two o'clock in the morning and marched within three miles of Buchanan. Got there at four in the evening. The roads were very rough and dusty, distance 20 miles. After we were there about half an hour we got orders to move and we went two miles farther and camped by the side of the James River in the field.

24th-- Left there and marched on thru Buchanan and crossed the river and took the Pike leading to Lexington. Buchanan is a very nice place nearly all the houses are built of brick. We went in camp at Buffalo Creek 6 miles from Lexington. It was nearly as hot a day as I ever felt. Marched 20 miles. We also marched by the Natural Bridge. It was a great show.

Rockbridge Co. June 25th

Left Buffalo Creek at 2 o'clock and marched on to Lexington. When we went through Lexington we marched around General Jackson's grave. Lexington is a very nice place. We marched to Fairfield and camped there. We marched 28 miles today. Fairfield is a small place.

Augusta Co. June 26th

Left there at three o'clock and marched towards Staunton. Camped 9 miles north of Staunton, near Greenville. We passed thru a small place called Midway and then through Greenville. The day was very hot and the roads were very dusty. We came 15 miles. I got a pass to go home in the evening and started home half past five and went nearly home and got lost in the woods as it was very dark. The I laid down and slept until morning. I marched 16 miles after I left the army.

27th-- Left there and went on home and staid about home all day.

28th-- Stayed over to Mr. Weller's until half past five in the evening, when I started back for the army. I went down the Pike through Mt. Sidney then turned off to the right leaving the Valley Pike to my left. I found the Regiment 6 miles below Sidney on the Keezeltown Road in camp. Marched 12 miles today.

29th-- Left there at three o'clock in the morning and marched on to the place called Keezeltown, rested there for a short time then we marched towards the Valley Pike and camped in sight of the Pike. We marched 15 miles today.

Rockingham Co. June 30th

Left there at half past three and marched to the Valley Pike and marched down the Pike to the river near Mt. Jackson. We come through New Market. It was a very nice place. We marched 16 miles.

Shenandoah Co. July 1st

Left there at daylight and marched to within seven miles of Strasburg. We marched through Mt. Jackson, Slabtown, Edinburg, Woodstock. Woodstock is a very neat place. We marched 18 miles.

2nd-- Left there at daylight and marched to Kernstown five miles above Winchester. We passed through Strasburg, Middletown and Newtown. Newtown is a very nice place, we marched 20 miles.

Frederick Co July 3rd

Left there at sunup and marched through Winchester, after we got five miles below Winchester we turned off the Pike and went towards Shepards-town. We marched through a small place called Smithfield; it is a very neat place and there are more pretty ladies in it than any place that I ever have seen unless it is Front Royal. We marched 20 miles. Soon after we got in camp there was a report come that the Yankee Cavalry was coming and we marched out of camp but soon came back.

Jefferson Co. July 4th

Left there and marched back a piece and took the road leading to Harper's Ferry. We got there about 12 o'clock, there was some few Yankees on Bolaver Heights but our skirmishers are around them over on Maryland Heights. The Yankees have been shelling us all day. They have thrown some of the largest shells at us today than they ever did before. We marched 12 miles.

5th-- Laid there all day, there was some little skirmishing and canonading in front today. Our boys captured a good deal of store stuff in town.

Washington, Md. July 6th

Left there at sunup and marched to Shephardstown and crossed the Potomac River. Then we marched to Sharpsburg, then went down the river toward Harper's Ferry about 7½ miles then went in camp. We marched 13 miles today. It was very warm.

7th-- Laid there until sunup then our Regt. went on picket. We went out on the Boonsborough Road and staid there until the next morning, it rained a little after dark.

Frederick, Md. July 8th

Left there at daylight and marched to Boonesboro, then we took the Pike leading to Frederick City. Boonesboro is a very nice place. We went through Cedarville. We crossed the Blue Ridge and marched through Middletown, it is also a nice place. We staid there until after dark then we got orders to move at once. So we did and went over the top of the mountain about 2 miles on picket - distance 15 miles.

9th-- Left there and marched on to Frederick City, marched on through and met with the Yankees about 2 miles from the city on the Washington Pike. We left, marching in around there until nearly night when Gordon flanked the Yankees out of their position, then we marched to the front and crossed the river and followed after them for a piece. Then we came back and went into camp. The Yanks left a great deal of plunder behind. Frederick City is a beautiful place. We marched about 10 miles altogether.

Montgomery, Md. July 10th

Left there at 12 o'clock in the day and marched towards Washington City, the roads were very rough and dusty. We passed through Hyattstown and through Darksburg, it was a very hard days march. We stopped about 1 o'clock in the night. I was very tired. Distance 20 miles.

Washington July 11th

Left there at sunup and marched on towards Washington, passed through a small place called Rockville. It was nearly as large as Staunton. Today was the hottest day that I ever felt. I came very near giving out about the middle of the day. We reached the forts, 3 miles of Washington about 3 o'clock. The Yankees threw some few shells at us. We stopped there and

waited for further orders. We marched 10 miles. We will spend the night here. Heavy skirmishing in front.

12th-- Laid there all day, there was some shells thrown over where we were. Very heavy skirmishing in front.

Montgomery, Md. July 13th

Left here last night at 11 o'clock and marched back the same road that we came, as far as Rockville, then we took the road leading to Leesburg. We marched the balance of the night and the next day until 1 o'clock. Then we went into camp to stay until dark. We have marched -----.

July 14th-- Left there at sundown and marched on towards Leesburg, did not march very fast in the fore part of the night. Went into camp soon after sunup. We came 12 miles, camped near the river. We passed through a little town called Coolsville. We soon left camp and crossed the Potomac River and marched towards Leesburg. Camped 4 miles from Leesburg. The Yankees threw a few shells in our camp. Distance we marched today 7 miles.

15th-- Stayed there all day. Everything quiet in front.

16th-- Left there after sunup and marched through Leesburg. Took the Pike that leads to Winchester. Passed through a place called Hamilton, there was some Yankee Cavalry there; made a dash on our wagon train, burning and raking some few things, had to leave. We camped in the forts of the Blue Ridge at a place called Smokestill. We come about 23 miles.

17th-Sunday-- Left there about 8 o'clock and marched over the Blue Ridge. After we crossed the mountain we waded the Shenandoah River then we marched down towards Charlestown. Went into camp about 1 o'clock. We only came 12 miles. We have marched 585 miles up to the 18th of July.

Clark Co. July 18th

We moved camp this morning and then went on Picket. Stayed there until nearly night. Then we received orders to march back to camp, then we went to Berryville. Distance 6 miles. They had a fight at the river and our men drove the enemy back.

Frederick July 19th

Laid there until nearly sundown. Then we marched back to our first camp then we got orders to get ready to move at once. We left there and marched all night long. Got to Winchester a little after daylight, distance 15 miles.

July 20th-- Stayed there until 3 o'clock, then we went down the road about 3 miles and met the enemy. Before we had our lines formed the Yanks charged us and flanked us on the right. Our whole division broke and run back to our forts near Winchester, our loss is heavy. We stayed at Winchester until dark. Then we marched back as far as Kernstown and laid down but was soon wakened up and marched a little piece further, then we laid there until daylight. Distance today 10 miles.

21st-- Left there and marched up as far as Newtown and formed a line there

and staid there until 9 o'clock, then we marched on up the Valley. Passed through Middletown, went in camp 2 miles below Strasburg at the river. Distance 10 miles.

22nd-- Left there and marched from there at daylight and went out to the left of Strasburg and formed a line of battle. Lay there for a little while, then we marched back near Strasburg, then we marched back to our old place and formed our line near the same place. Laid there until nearly night, then we went in camp there. March 8 miles.

23rd-- Laid there all day, everything quiet from the front.

24th-Sunday-- Left there at daylight and marched towards Winchester, met the Yankees 5 miles on this side of town but soon drove them back with heavy loss. We camped below Winchester, marched 25 miles.

25th-Monday-- Laid there until 6 o'clock in the evening; rained all day very hard. Marched down to Bunker's Hill, distance 10 miles.

26th-Tuesday-- Left there at sunup and marched through Darksville then on down to Martinsburg. Laid in camp a little while then we went to town and tore up the railroad. Marched 14 miles today.

27th-Wednesday-- Laid there all day everything quiet in front today.

28th-Thursday-- Stayed there all day went out to the railroad and tore up the track, all quiet in front.

29th-Friday-- Left there at daylight and marched down to Williamsport, Md, but did not cross the Potomac. Distance 12 miles.

30th-Saturday-- Left there at half past three in the morning, marched back to Martinsville by the way of Hedgesville. It was very warm. Distance 15 miles.

31st-Sunday-- Left there at 3 o'clock and marched up to Bunker's Hill, it was very warm, distance 12 miles.

August 1st, 1864-Monday-- Laid there all day everything quiet in front.

2nd and 3rd-- Everything quiet and still in camp, the weather is very warm.

4th-Thursday-- Left there at daylight and marched down the Valley, camped 5 miles below Martinsburg. Distance 16 miles.

5th-Friday-- Left there at sunup and crossed the Potomac River at Williamsport. Camped 5 miles from Williamsport. Distance today 12 miles.

6th-Saturday-- Left there at 12 o'clock in the day and marched back to Williamsport and recrossed the river, marched towards Martinsburg via Hedgesville, camped near Hedgesville. Distance 12 miles.

7th-Sunday-- Left there at sunup and marched up to Bunker's Hill, the day was very hot. Distance 16 miles, then went on Picket.

8th-Monday-- Laid there all day, everything quiet in front.

9th-- Everything quiet until after sunup then we got orders to march at once, so we did and marched 3 miles above Winchester, distance 15 miles.

10th-Wednesday-- Left there late in the evening and marched out to the right of Winchester about 1 mile. Distance 4 miles.

11th-Thursday-- Laid there until the Yankees advanced on us, then we drove them about 2 miles, then we marched up as far as Newtown and laid there in a line of battle all night. Distance 6 miles.

12th-Friday-- Left there before daylight and marched up as far as Strasburg.

Laid there until nearly sundown, then we marched up 5 miles above Strasburg. Distance 15 miles.

13th-Saturday-- Laid there till on N.W.  
side of the Pike and built breast works.

14th-Sunday-- Laid there all day, nothing of importance going on through the day.

15th-Monday-- Laid there until 2 o'clock, then our Brigade had to advance to the front to see what the Yankees are doing. As soon as we found them we fell back to our old place. Distance 5 miles.

16th-Tuesday-- Everything quiet in front. I wrote to Martha today.

17th-Wednesday-- Left there soon after sunup and marched down near Winchester, had a fight, drove the Yanks back. Distance 19 miles.

18th-Thursday-- Left there at sunup and marched to 3 miles below Winchester. Distance today 6 miles.

19th-Friday-- Left there and marched to Bunker Hill- Distance 9 miles.

20th-Saturday-- Received orders to march at once, got ready and went out east of Bunker's hill after some Yankee Cavalry, but did not find them. Marched back and went on Picket, rained all day. Distance 8 miles.

21st-Sunday-- Left our Picket Post at daybreak and marched to camp and left camp at sunup, marched near Charlestown, met with the Yankees, had very heavy skirmishing, at dark we fell back a short distance and went in to camp. Distance 12 miles.

22nd-Monday-- The enemy disappeared from our front before day, we drove them 3 miles below Charlestown and camped near Charlestown. Distance 4 mi.

23rd-Tuesday-- Left there in the evening and marched down to support the skirmishers. Distance 3 miles.

24th-Wednesday-- About 12 o'clock there was some Yankee Cavalry made a dash on our skirmishers and captured some few of our men but they soon went back. Our brigade was taken out to drive them back.

25th-Thursday-- Left Charlestown at sunup and marched towards Shephards-town, marched thru a small place called Leestown. Distance 18 mi.

26th-Friday-- Left Charlestown at 12 o'clock and marched up to Smithfield, got into camp at dark. Distance 12 miles.

August 27th-Saturday-- Left Smithfield at 12 o'clock and marched to Bunker Hill. Distance 6 miles.

28th-Sunday-- Staid there all day. There was some Yankee Cavalry drove ours nearly in to camp.

29th-Monday-- Left there at 10 o'clock and went out on the Smithfield road and drove the Yankees back 3 miles on the other side of Smithfield, then marched back. Distance 12 miles.

30th-Tuesday-- Staid there all day. Nothing of any importance going on today.

31st-Wednesday-- Received orders to be ready to march at sunup but staid there all day.

September 1st, 1864-Thursday-- Went on Picket on the Smithfield Road. The Yankees advanced and we fell back but they soon fell back and we took our old place. Distance 5 miles.

2nd-Friday-- Left our picket post and marched up the Pike towards Winchester and turned off the road to the left and went over towards Berryville, then we marched back to the Pike 6 miles below Winchester. Distance 10 miles.

3rd-Saturday-- Left there at 10 o'clock and marched down toward Charlestown and drove some Cavalry back then we came back near our old place. Distance 10 miles.

4th-Sunday-- Left there at sunup and marched near Berryville and formed a line of battle. Laid there all day. Distance 10 miles.

5th-Monday-- Staid there until 2 o'clock, then we fell back near Winchester, the Yanks followed us up very close, it rained very hard. Distance 8 miles.

6th-Tuesday-- 7th Wednesday-- 8th-Thursday-- Laid in camp near Winchester. It rained on the 6th and 7th. There has been some skirmishing in front every day.

Sept. 9th-Friday-- Laid there all day, nothing of importance going on. We had to Police our camp. I wrote to N.M.C.

10th-Saturday-- Left camp at sunup and marched down to Bunker Hill and laid there in the field until nearly sundown. Then we went in our old camp. Our Regt. had to go on Picket today. Distance 8 miles.

11th-Sunday-- Left Bunker Hill and marched back to Stevenson, it rained very hard. Distance 8 miles.

12th-Monday-- Laid in camp all day. Everything quiet in front today.

13th-Tuesday-- Had to leave camp about 12 o'clock and march down on the Charlestown Road, met the Yankees about three miles from camp. There was some cannonading on both sides. At night came back a short distance and spent the night. Distance 4 miles.

14th-Wednesday-- We laid there all day, everything quiet in front, it rained today.

## AUGUSTA COUNTY OBITUARIES 1874

Copied By

Anne Covington Kidd

[Continued from Volume 28, Number 1]

On the 16th inst., at the residence of Jacob Coffman, near New Hope, Mr. John ALLYSON ... aged about 80 years. [SS 27 October 1874]

On last Sunday evening, little George Michael ARMENTROUT, son of Mr. Jas. A. and Mattie Armentrout, died at their residence in this city .... Its remains will be interred in Thornrose cemetery this morning .... youngest son of Mr. Jas. A. and Martha E. Armentrout, aged 4 years, 5 months and 15 days. [SS 3 November 1874] Nov. 1 ... son of James M. Armentrout. [SV 6 November 1874]

The death of Rev. Wm. S. BAIRD, editor of the Episcopal Methodist, and for many years a Minister of the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church South ... occurred at Stephenson's, Frederick county, Va., on Thursday week .... Mr. Baird was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and has been a member of the Baltimore Conference since 1842, the greater part of which time he was engaged in active itinerant work. In 1830 he was appointed by the bishop principal of ... Wesleyan Female Institute at Staunton ... which position he continued to hold until one year after the close of the war .... most of his ministerial life was passed in the Valley of Virginia .... He served four years as presiding elder of the Winchester (Va.) district, at the end of which time he travelled Loudoun Circuit, in that state, where he closed his services as an itinerate. In May, 1873, he purchased, in connection with J. E. Martin, Esq., the Baltimore Episcopal Methodist, of which he became editor. [SS 25 August 1874] ... on the 13th instant .... was about 53 years of age, and leaves a widow and two children [SV 21 August 1874] .... at the house of ... Rev. E. F. Heterick .... The body was conveyed to Washington City and buried in Greenwood Genetery. [SV 28 August 1874] .... in 1860 he was elected principal of the Wesleyan Female Institute .... 57 years of age. [VV 20 August 1874]

On Tuesday evening last ... Mr. Jacob BAKER, of Winchester, died at the ... age of 84 years .... known throughout the Valley as a successful merchant .... member of the Lutheran church .... He as the father of our ... enterprising merchants who do business under the name and style of "Baker Brothers." [SS 17 March 1874]

... 13th instant, at his residence on the waters of Indian Creek, Springfield District, West Virginia, Captain Samuel BARE, aged 77 years, 6 months and 5 days .... a native of Augusta county ... but had been a resident of Monroe county for over fifty years .... member of the M. E. Church. [SV 26 June 1874]



Mrs. BARLEY, aged 93, died at Winchester on Saturday last .... mother of twenty-one children, two of whom—Mrs. A. M. Simpson and Mrs. Hughes—lived in Staunton. [SS 5 May 1874] .... Mrs. Sarah BARLEY ... mother of ... Mrs. Henry Hughes ... and Capt. Barley, conductor on the Valley Railroad. [VV 7 May 1874]

Tribute of Respect .... [by] teachers and pupils of the Augusta Female Seminary ... [for] Miss Anna BARRINGER ... at the home of her father in Charlotte, N. C. [SV 5 June 1874]

Died at his residence in this county, on the 18th inst., Jacob BAYLOR, Esq., aged 73 years .... a member of Hebron Church .... at his residence near Swoope's Depot .... He was a strong friend of the Virginia Central Railroad of which he was a director for 16 years .... director of the Western Lunatic Asylum ... for many a years a Magistrate, and for awhile a director of the Valley Bank. He was the father of ... Gen. Wm. S. Baylor, who fell whilst ... leading the Stonewall Brigade, and the father-in-law of Dr. Wm. S. McChesney, of this city and Mr. G. W. Swoope of this county .... buried at Hebron church burial ground on last Thursday. [SS 25 August 1874] .... Services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Ewing. [SV 28 August 1874]

.... This could wintry day (13th inst.,) ... we put away in Mossy Creek church-yard, all that is mortal of James Alexander BELL, the last surviving son of James Bell, Jr. The oldest boy, Thomas M. [Bell], by whose side James sleeps, was laid there in 1863, from the result of a wound received in the battle of Chancellorsville. James received a most serious wound in the battle of Kernstown, as a member of the Stonewall Brigade, to which his brother belonged .... on the ... 11th, he died, causing grief to an aged father, five fond sisters .... As the procession passed on toward the "Glade," we neared the old stone house, the first erected on that stream, in the far distant past, between 1730 and '40, by James Bell, the great-grandfather of the deceased. He came, a young man, from the North of Ireland .... was a man of respectable education for that day, taught school, and acted as scrivener, preparing deeds and other papers for his neighbors. He married a Miss Hogsett, a sister of Michael, who lived where George Dunlap now does .... had five sons, John, Francis, William, David and Thomas. William was killed, perhaps, at the battle of Point Pleasant. John served through a great part of the Revolution .... built the Stone house in which Jacob Schreckhise lives, was married three times, but had no children except by his last wife. The James R. Bell, and his son, James Brownlee Bell, were son and grand-son of John. Capt. David Bell left two sons, Jas. Bell, Sr., and John Bell, both living, and one daughter, the wife of Mr. Bethuel Herring, some years deceased. Francis Bell died without issue, in possession of the old paternal mansion, referred to. Thomas Bell left three sons, James Bell, Jr., father of James A., whose death we this day mourn, Alex. R. Bell and Capt. Sam'l Bell, and one daughter, the late Mrs. Ebenezer Christian. Of this family of Bells of the Long Glade .... Honest, industrious, peaceable, respected .... Residing within the limits of what was known as the Mt. Solon magisterial district, before the war . .... This Bell family ... sent more of its sons into the Confederate army

than any other the writer has knowledge of. James Bell, Sr., sent six, three only survived. His brother John sent five and lost two. Jas. Bell, Jr. sent two—lost one .... Alex'r R. Bell sent three, lost one, and James R. Bell and son, J. Brownlee, were ... sacrificed in the service of their country. [SS 24 March 1874] At his father's residence ... in the 33d year of his age. [SS 31 March 1874]

On Tuesday of last week, the remains of Mrs. James R. Bell of the Long Glade, who died at the residence of her father Mr. John Brownlee, near Greenville, passed through here on their way to Mossy Creek church yard, where they were interred on Wednesday .... Her husband died under the same roof during the war .... Her eldest son, Brownlee ... died, during the war at Fort Delaware. [SS 17 February 1874] ... Passage through Staunton, on the 10th ult. .... near a village called Unionville .... The first Virginia Cavalry was engaged. Her son, Brownlee, her brother, James Brownlee, and \_\_\_\_\_ Larew, the son of her friend and near neighbor, as members of Capt. Patrick's company, were in the fight ... her brother, James, received a [mortal] wound .... Brownlee Bell, \_\_\_\_\_ Larew, J. Wesley Whitmore ... [carried] him off the field .... a squad of the enemy's cavalry carried him [Brownlee] off as a prisoner ... her brother's remains were brought home since the war. Her son, Brownlee, was first carried to Fort Delaware, and subsequently to Point Lookout, where he died .... \_\_\_\_\_ Larew ... received a mortal wound. [SS 24 March 1874]

On ... 2nd inst., Capt. Sam. BELL, of Long Glade, youngest son of the late Thos. Bell, and son-in-law of the late Henry Eidson, Sr. He leaves two daughters, 4 sons. [SS 11 August 1874]

On the 29th ult., in Baltimore, Miss Isabella C. BERKELEY, daughter of Dr. Carter and Mrs. Ann B. Berkeley, of Staunton, aged 34 years, 6 months and 9 days. [SS 7 July 1874] ... Her remains were ... buried in Thornrose Cemetery. [VV 2 July 1874]

Mr. John R. BERRY, of Moffett's Creek, died on Sunday night last .... young man ... leaves a wife and several infant children. [SS 31 March 1874]

Mrs. Maria BLAKEMORE, eldest sister of John J. Cupp, Esq., and wife of Dr. John L. Blakemore, departed this life ... 28th ult., at the residence of her husband, in Mt. Solon, aged 67 years, 11 months and 18 days. [SS 7 July 1874]

Mrs. Martha M. [BRIGHT], wife of Mr. Michael A. Bright, lately of Lewisburg, W. Va., died ... Thursday morning last, in the 43rd year of her age, at Mountain Top .... her remains were brought to Staunton .... the funeral service was performed in the Presbyterian church of this city by the Pastor, Wm. E. Baker .... her remains were taken to the "Augusta Church" for burial beside graves of her parents and other relatives. She was a daughter of Robert Guy, Esq., deceased, of this county, and sister of Messrs. Robert M., and Emmett Guy of this city .... [left] a husband and only child, a daughter about 14 years of age. [SS 25 August 1874]

Near Greenville, on the 24th of November, Mrs. Sarah BRITTON, aged 65 years, formerly of Greenbriar county, W. Va., and wife of James

Briton, of this county, [SS 8 December 1874]

During the storm on last Wednesday evening, the wife [\_\_\_\_\_] BROWN] of Mr. Abner Brown was struck by lightning and ... killed whilst at supper with her husband and child at Port Republic in Rockingham county .... Mrs. Brown was, before marriage, Miss Sally Radford of this place. Her mother had three children—two sons and one daughter. One of the sons was drowned and the other killed on the Railroad .... Mrs. Radford, the widow ... is still living, a resident of this city. [SS 18 August 1874]

On the 12th of June, Jacob BROWN, son of Enoch Brown, Sr., aged 17 years. [VV 2 July 1874]

At the family residence, Wednesday ... Miss Mary Elizabeth BROWN, daughter of the late John D. BROWN, in the 22nd year of her age. [SS 21 April 1874] .... funeral services ... at the Presbyterian Church. [SV 17 April 1874] ... the 15th [VV 23 April 1874]

December 20th, at Alexandria, in the 56th year of her age, Mrs. Emma BRYANT, widow of late Rev. Wm. Bryant, of this diocese, and daughter of the late John C. Herbert, of Maryland. [SV 25 December 1874]

... 16th inst., near this city, William Woodward BURNETT, aged 11 months and 11 days, son of William A. and Catharine J. Burnett. [SS 21 April 1874] ... in this place. [SV 17 April 1874]

On Tuesday night last, a colored woman of this place ... Mary Butler, overlaid her child, [\_\_\_\_\_] BUTLER], about six weeks old, and caused its death .... Coroner Harlan did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest. [SS 24 March 1874] ... [in] the family of Mr. J. M. Hardy ... Mary Butler, their colored servant. [SV 20 March 1874]

At Norfolk, Va., on the 11th inst., Mary Lou [BUTLER], wife of George W. Butler and daughter of Samuel A. Ferguson, of Waynesboro', Va. [SS 29 September 1874]

On Monday last, Wm CAMBRIDGE, a native of Ireland, employed as a laborer at Elizabeth Furnace, left home to go ... to work. About 2 hours afterwards his son found him lying with his head in a shallow pool of water ... about 35 years of age .... An inquest was held by Justice B. O. Ferguson. [SV 13 March 1874]

On ... 16th at the residence of Jos. T. Mitchell, near Staunton, Miss E. M. CAMPBELL, aged about 60 years. [SS 27 January 1874]

On the 3rd inst., at his residence, near Parnassus, Mr. J. Madison CAMPBELL in the 63rd year of his age .... an indulgent father, and a kind husband. [SS 13 January 1874]

In Staunton ... March 19th ... Cornelius CARR, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, for forty two years a resident of Richmond, Va., and for 18 months a resident of Staunton. [SS 24 March 1874] .... funeral will take place from St. Francis Church ... March 20th. [SV 20 March 1874] Tribute of Respect ... Catholic Hibernian Beneficial Society of Staunton. [VV 9 April 1874]

Dec. 11 ... [\_\_\_\_\_] CARSON], the infant son of Anna J. and Samuel

F. Carson, aged 4 months. [SS 22 December 1874]

... in the Lynchburg Republican, of the 12th, the announcement of the death of Mr. Marco B. CARTER, formerly a resident of this city, and employed as book-keeper by Benjamin Crawford, Esq., when he was in the mercantile business .... died in Petersburg, leaving a wife and five children. He was in the employ of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad. [VV 17 December 1874]

Capt. John CHAMBERS, who has been for some years a conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was run over by the cars ... on last Wednesday ... at Sandy Hook, one and a half miles from Harper's Ferry. [SS 20 October 1874] On Friday night last Capt. J. W. CHAMBERS, who has been for twenty years running as conductor, both passenger and freight ... and since its opening on the Valley R. R. ... on the track between Harper's Ferry and Sandy Hook ... about forty years of age and only three months ago came to Staunton on his bridal trip. [SV 16 October]

On the 27th ult., at her residence near Mt. Sidney ... in the 33d year of her age, Mary A. [CHAMBERS], wife of Mr. John Chambers, of Shady Springs, Raleigh county, W. Va. [SV 31 July 1874]

On the 25th ult., at the residence of her husband, near Mint Spring, Mrs. Mary E. CHAMBERS, wife of John Chambers, and daughter of John Eckhard .... [left] two ... children. [SS 7 July 1874]

On the 14th, in this city, Graham [CHURCHMAN], youngest child of the late Dr. V. T. Churchman, aged about three years. [SS 21 July 1874]

On July the 13th, in Staunton, Vincent T. [CHURCHMAN], infant son of Mrs. M. J. Churchman and the late Dr. V. T. Churchman. [SV 17 July 1874]

In Mt. Solon, on the 9th inst., Mrs. Martha M. [CLARKE], wife of Dr. James T. Clarke, and daughter of Mr. Henry Blakemore, dec'd, aged 49 years, 3 months and 4 days. [VV 18 June 1874]

On last Tuesday, Mr. Wm. CALDWELL ... of this county, who resided near Tinkling Spring, died ... in this city. After he arrived in Staunton ... he complained of feeling unwell. Dr. Kennerly gave him a prescription, which he had filled at Wayt & Bros. Drug store, after which he walked down street to the store of Mr. Wm. F. Summerson, near the Va. Hotel [where he died] ... He was aged about 60 years. [SS 28 July 1874] .... was a farmer .... about 64 years of age ... member of the Presbyterian church. [SV 24 July 1874] ... came to Staunton ... with two of his daughters. [VV 23 July 1874]

At the residence of her son-in-law, at Orange C. H., on the 28th of January ... Mrs. Frances CLARY, widow of Rev. Jonathan Clary, dec'd of this place, in the 68th year of her age .... member of the M. E. Church, South. [SS 10 February 1874]

June 23rd, George CLEMMER, son of Mr. David F. Clemmer, aged 32 years. [SV 3 July 1874]

Died at her residence in this city, on Monday ... last, Mrs. Diana COLEMAN, in the 72d year of her age .... member of the Presbyterian



Church. [VV 20 August 1874]

Mrs. Hannah COLLINS, widow of the late Rev. Isaac Collins, of the Baltimore Conference, M. E. Church, died on the 6th inst., in her 71st year. The deceased, with her husband, were at one time connected with the Wesleyan Female Institute in this place. [VV 20 August 1874]

On the 15th inst., at Charlottesville, John CONNELL, formerly of Staunton, in the 19th year of his age. [SS 20 January 1874] .... Funeral services this evening in St. Francis church. [SV 16 January 1874]

Near New Hope, in this county, on the 19th of July, Miss Lydia CONNOR, aged about 48 years. [SS 18 August 1874]

In this city on the 27th ultimo, Gertrude [COOK], infant daughter of Capt Wesley Cook, aged about six months. This makes thirteen children these afflicted parents have buried. [SS 7 July 1874]

In this place, on the 5th inst. ... Miss Mary COOPER, aged 59 years, 8 months and 21 days. [SS 12 May 1874]

In Richmond, November 23d, at the residence of her aunts, the Misses Forbes, Bessie Price COWAN, in the 19th year of her age, daughter of Robert and Janetta Cowan, of Staunton. She was buried Tuesday ... from Rev. Dr. Hoge's church. [SS 1 December 1874]

Died, near Waynesboro' ... 28th of August ... Jacob COYNER, Sr., in the 86th year of his age. [SS 1 September 1874] See also Jacob KOINER.

At his late residence, near Lyndon, Ross county, Ohio, on the 27th of July, Robert COYNER, Esq., aged 80 years and 12 days .... was born July 15, 1794, on what is known as the Long Glade, Augusta county .... served in the War of 1812 .... In September, 1836, he removed to Ross county .... In September 1848, he removed to his late residence, for the purpose of educating his children at Salem Academy. He was married three times. His last wife survives him, and also five children, four by his first, and one by his second. [SS 18 August 1874]

On February 20th ... Callie Bell CRAIG, oldest daughter of Robert S. and Susan Bell Craig, aged 5 years and 5 months. [SS 10 March 1874]

Mr. Kennerly CRAIG of Deerfield in this county died ... at his home yesterday. [SS 2 June 1874] ... in the 45th year of his age .... connected himself with the Baptist church .... [leavers] distressed wife and children. [SS 9 June 1874] County Court .... Mary J. Craig [appointed guardian] of 4 children. [SS 28 July 1874] .... about 50 years of age .... a daughter ... is a student at the Female college in Botetourt county. [SV 5 June 1874]

On May 12th, in Craigsville, Robert Newton CRAIG, infant son of Robert S. Craig and Susan C. Bell, aged 1 year, 1 month and 16 days. [SS 19 May 1874]

Died, at his residence in this county ... 6th inst. ... Maj. James CRAWFORD, in the 81st year of his age. The funeral will take place from the residence of the deceased, this (Tuesday) morning. [SS 7 July 1874]

... Thos. P. CRAWFORD, who has resided near Burke's Mill, Augusta county, was found dead in his bed on Tuesday afternoon last .... He was a

gentleman of family. [SS 20 January 1874] ... residing near Mt. Sidney ... was found dead Wednesday morning. [SV 16 January 1874]. ... the 13th instant. [VV 22 January 1874]

On the 7th inst., at the residence of her uncle, James Crickard, Miss Sarah Ellen CRICKARD, daughter of Peter Crickard, dec'd, in the 21st year of her age. [SS 17 November 1874]

... 22d inst. ... Mr. Daniel CRIST of this county, died at his residence near Barterbrook ... age of "one hundred years and twenty-two days" ... born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on the 31st day of January, 1774, whence he removed to this State soon after he was married. His wife came on horseback, whilst he walked .... has two sons and four daughters living. [SS 24 February 1874] .... aged 100 years and 21 days .... He built the first brick house erected in this county .... After the death of his first wife he married a Virginia lady and raised a large family. [SV 27 February 1874]

At Waynesboro, the 20th of June, John CRITZER, Sr., in the 92d year of his age. [SV 3 July 1874]

On the 2nd inst., in this county, Samuel CROFT, Sr., aged 71 years, 9 months and 20 days. [SS 11 August 1874]

On the 28th ult., near Mt. Solon, Mrs. Eliza Ann DAGGY, in the 32d year of her age. She leaves a ... husband and several small children. [SS 29 October 1874]

In this city, on the 30th ult., Timothy DALEY, aged about 50 years. [SS 7 July 1874]

Mr. John Huff has been appointed Postmaster at Waynesboro ... to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. F[rederick] D. DELLINGER, which occurred ... on ... the 30th ult. .... was appointed Postmaster only a few months ago .... was found dead ... at the residence of Dr. Jno. S. Myers .... was in the 52nd year of his age, and a native of Maryland .... was well known in the county of Augusta, where he had resided for a number of years. [SS 10 February 1874] .... Mr. H. H. Shackelford accompanied the remains to Martinsburg .... connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He left no children. [SV 6 February 1874]

On the 31st of December, a midnight procession might have been seen, bearing all that was mortal of Mrs. Sarah Champ DELLINGER, the wife of Dr. F. D. Dellinger, to the Waynesboro' Depot, to be placed on board the Express train, destined to a resting place in the cemetery, at Martinsburg, West Virginia. [SS 20 January 1874] Died at Waynesboro, Dec. 30 .... birth-place was Martinsville, W. Va. .... Her church relations were in the Episcopal church. [SV 16 January 1874] ... in the 56th year of her age. [VV 15 January 1874]

Mr. John DETTER, the Proprietor of the Waynesboro' House, died ... yesterday .... He was seventy-odd years of age .... His remains were ... conveyed by his grand-son R. M. Hicks, Esq., accompanied by several gentlemen of the Masonic Fraternity ... to White Hall, in Albemarle, to be interred in the family burying ground, [SS 30 June 1874] In Waynesboro, on the 25th of June, Captain John DETTOR, proprietor of the Waynesboro

Hotel, aged 77 years .... well-known to the surviving farmers of the Valley, who in Wagoning times to Richmond, found his house a popular stand for camping and enjoying a pleasant nights rest. [SV 3 July 1874] ... on the 24th .... age 72 [VV 2 July 1874]

The remains of Mr. Joseph DETTOR of Albemarle county, who died ... on Wednesday last, at the residence of his son, Mr. A. Dettor, at Burke's Mill in this county, aged 68 years passed through here on Thursday last on their way to Greenwood depot for interment .... member of the Methodist church. He was the father of the present wife of Mr. J. H. Wartman, Senior Editor of the Rockingham Register. [SS 22 September 1874]

On the 16th inst., in this city, Miss Hannah DINEEN, aged about 17 years. [VV 20 August 1874]

At Pond Gap, July 30th ... Mrs. M. C. DOLLY, wife of Rev. S. B. Dolly, of Baltimore Conference M. E. Church South. [SS 4 August 1874]

In this city, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. D. R. Blackburn — on the 15th instant, Miss Lizzie DOOM, in the 53rd year of her age .... member of the Methodist church. [SS 22 September 1874] ... Miss Lizzie DOOMS, aged about 35 years. [VV 17 September 1874]

— A few days ago Mr. Douglas DOSWELL, a brakeman on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad ... received a severe blow .... was brought down to Anderson's crossing, where his mother resides ... this morning ... he expired. [VV 30 July 1874]

... Dr. Daniel DOWNEY ... died ... [Wednesday] morning .... being 74 years of age .... He was for many years a Catholic priest, and was deposed from that office for having killed Wm. MULLEN in this place ... December 12th, 1857 .... He was born in Ireland and was ordained at Maynooth College, Ireland. He came to Canada first and then put in charge of a congregation at Manhattan, N.Y. Thence he came to Virginia, first to Lynchburg where he built a Catholic church, and then to this place where he built St. Francis church. He bequeathed his property to his house-keeper. [SS 15 September 1874] ... [more recently] has been a school teacher, until lately when he was engaged as U. S. storekeeper at one of the bonded warehouses near town .... a native of county Downs, Ireland .... was sent in 1843 by Bishop Whellan to Staunton .... buried from his late residence on Augusta street. [SV 11 September 1874] ... buried in Thornrose Cemetery on Friday .... in his will, which he wrote ... in 1867 left his real estate, stocks and the vestments ... to Miss Hannah Lowther, a young lady about 16 years of age whom he had taken when she was a small child and raised .... left \$200 to his brother Patrick Downey in Ireland ... but the brother has been dead sometime. [SV 18 September 1874] ... 9th inst. .... aged 68 years. [VV 10 September 1874]

On Wednesday night last, Geo. EARLY, about 20 years of age, a brakeman on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, fell off a freight train about two miles below Greenwood .... He resided near Greenville, and was the son of Mrs. Early, a well-known school teacher. The body was found Thursday. [SS 28 July 1874]

In this city ... 6th inst., Mrs. Mary J. ECHOLS, wife of General John Echols, and daughter of Hugh Caperton, Esq., late of Monroe county, West Va., aged 51 years. [SS 13 October 1874] .... sister of Hon. Allen T. Caperton, formerly U.S. Senator from Virginia .... was buried from the Presbyterian Church. [SV 9 October 1874]

Mr. John J. FAKLER, a native of Staunton, died in Huntsville, Alabama, on the 25th ultimo .... was born in this city July 16th, 1801, and removed to Huntsville in 1822, where he married in 1826. He had been ... engaged in merchandizing, had filled ... the offices of bank Director, Alderman, etc. .... funeral took place from the Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder .... [member of] Masonic Fraternity. [SS 18 August 1874]

Peter FEENEY, an employee at Burke's Camp, near Weyer's Cave, on the Valley railroad, died ... Tuesday. His body was taken to Washington city. [SV 26 June 1874]

[FIELD] ... battle of Point Pleasant, fought on the 10th of October [1774] .... Eight companies raised in Augusta county formed a regiment of four hundred men, commanded by Col. Charles LEWIS .... one of his Captains was Robert McCLANAHAN, a native of Augusta and brother of Alexander .... Seventy-five of the whites, including Cols. LEWIS and FIELD, and Capt. Robert McClanahan, were killed. [SS 15 September 1874]

... Sam'l B. FINLEY, Esq. ... of this county died at his residence ... June 1st. He will be buried at the Augusta Church. [SS 2 June 1874] ... his residence, "Riverside" ... Samuel Brown FINLEY, in the 59th year of his age ... native of this county ... his father had moved here in early life from Pennsylvania .... of Scotch-Irish stock .... He began business as a merchant in Lexington, Va. ... when he married the daughter of Col. Samuel McClung, of Greenbrier .... In politics he was an unswerving Whig of the Henry Clay school. [SS 23 June 1874] ... died near New Hope, aged sixty years. He was the father-in-law of Mr. Chas. Grattan of this city. [SV 5 June 1874] ... at his residence on Middle River .... partner in the firm of J. J. Foster & Co., of this city. [VV 4 June 1874]

... 7th inst., Mrs. Lavinia Page [FISHER], consort of Dr. Edward C. Fisher, assistant physician of the Western Lyncatic Asylum. [SS 14 April 1874] In Staunton .... Her remains were buried from St. James church, Richmond. [SV 10 April 1874] On the 6th instant ... aged about 55 years. [VV 9 April 1874]

Near Greenville ... 16th inst. ... Emma Jane [FIX], eldest daughter of John H. Fix, aged 22 years, 1 month and 3 days. [SS 24 March 1874]

On April 3d ... near Waynesboro ... Mr. Abraham FREED, aged 67 years 10 months and 28 days. [SV 10 April 1874]

Died ... at Waynesboro' ... Dec. 7th, 1873, Manetta Glenn [FRY], daughter of N. A. and E. A. Fry, in the 4th year of her age. [SS 20 January 1874]

John G. FULTON departed this life, at his residence, near Centreville, in this county, on the ... 6th inst., in the 62nd year of his age .... He represented the county three sessions in the Legislature—was a magistrate

for many years .... connected ... with the Presbyterian church. [SS 13 January 1874] Mr. John Givens FULTON [SV 16 January 1874]

On the 1st of May, near Staunton ... William J. [FULTZ], son of Marshall K. and Sarah J. Fultz ... in the 20th month of his age. [SS 12 May 1874]

Theophilus GAMBLE is no more. He died at his residence, near Springhill in this county, on last Sunday ... aged 62 years .... an elder in the Augusta (Presbyterian) church for many years .... had filled the office of magistrate ... for a number of years, both before and after the war. [SS 14 April 1874] ... 12th inst. [VV 16 April 1874]

... Capt. Edward S. GAY of Richmond .... died ... Tuesday evening last, in the 79th year of his age, at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Margaret L. Gay, near this City, whose family he was visiting. For more than forty years he was an officer of the Public Guard in Richmond .... his remains were sent to Richmond for interment—They were escorted to the depot of this place by a committee of the Masonic Lodge .... His funeral took place from St. James' church, Richmond ... and was attended by Joppa Lodge No. 40. [SS 18 Augusta 1874] ... died ... at the residence of his brother, the late Charles Gay .... was a direct descendant of the Bolling's, who trace their ancestors to Pocahontas and the Indian blood was strongly marked in his features. He leaves a wife and four daughters and one son. [SV 14 August 1874] ... at the residence of Mrs. C. S. Gay. [VV 13 August 1874]

At the residence of her husband, in this city ... 23rd inst., Mrs. Mary F. GAYER, wife of Mr. John C. Gayer—aged 52 years. [SS 27 October 1874]

On the 11th inst., at his residence, near Tinkling Spring, in this county, Captain James W. GIBSON, in the 45th year of his age. [SS 18 August 1874] .... was a Captain of Company H of the 5th Va. Regiment, Stonewall Brigade. [SV 14 August 1874]

Died ... at the Bedford Springs, near Lynchburg, on the 24th ult, Dr. John W. GILLESPIE, formerly of this county. [SS 1 December 1874]

Last week Mr. J. Turk Glenn, of California, arrived here and went down the Valley to the village of Mt. Sidney, his errand there being to put a tombstone over the grave of his father, Mr. Hugh GLENN ... who died forty-one years ago, and who built the town of Mt. Sidney. [SV 24 April 1874]

... 10th inst., at his residence near Arbor Hill, in this county, David GREAVIER, aged about 72 years. [SS 18 August 1874]

A colored Methodist Preacher ... Joseph GROSE, who had been riding on the Bridgewater Circuit, died ... in Mt. Solon in this county on the 6th .... about 52 years of age .... leaves a wife and children. [VV 17 December 1874]

Tribute of Respect ... Augusta Fire Company ... Feb. 20th, 1874 ... James P. GROVE [SS 24 February 1874] ... died on Friday last and was buried at Thornrose Cemetery Saturday .... Augusta Fire Company, under 3d commander, Jos. Scherer, and the Hook and Ladder Company, under Capt. Harrison, paraded at the funeral, the whole being under the command of Chief Engineer, J. H. Waters. [SV 27 February 1874]

At the residence of his brother-in-law, Rev. G. W. Young, near Durhamville, Tenn., Capt. Archibald A. HALL, in the 79th year of his age, formerly of Augusta county. [SV 26 June 1874]

Oct. 26th, at the residence of M. D. Bailey, near Arbor Hill, Mr. James L. HALL, in the 29th year of his age. He resided in Indiana .... He leaves three sisters and two brothers to mourn the loss of their elder brother, and one of the five saw him conveyed to his last resting place. He was a member of the Lutheran Church .... His remains were taken to Mt. Tabor, to which church he belonged, for burial. [SS 8 December 1874]

In this city ... 28th ult., Brown Allen HAMILTON, son of Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Hamilton, aged about 20 months. [SS 3 November 1874]

In Staunton ... 9th inst., Mrs. Phebe A. [HAMMERS], wife of Joseph Hammers, aged 39 years and 3 months .... leaves three little children; the eldest six years of age, the youngest an infant .... member of the Ev Lutheran Church. [SS 14 April 1874]

.... from Craigsville, in this county ... Mrs. HANGER, wife of Mr. Peter Hanger, died ... 27th ult, aged 108 years. [SS 5 May 1874]

In Churchville, Augusta county ... 16th of January ... Clay Glosbrenner [HANGER], son of H. H. and Cornelia Hanger, and grandson of Bishop Glosbrenner, aged 5 years, 3 mos. and 19 days. On ... 18th after a funeral discourse by ... [Wm. O. Grimm] ... followed by Rev. Patterson Fletcher ... we laid the little casket away. [SS 27 January 1874]

About two weeks since, Mrs. Peggy HANGER, living on her farm in Riverheads township, near the farm of Mr. J. T. Black, died at the age one hundred and ten years .... Her husband was a merchant or peddler, and one day about a half century ago started out to buy goods, and was never heard of afterwards. [SV 25 December 1874]

In Winchester ... 22d inst. ... Mr. Charles HARDY, in the 80th year of his age. He was the father of Richard and J M Hardy of this city. [VV 26 March 1874] .... born in Newark, England, in 1793, and emigrated to America in 1819 .... member of the Methodist Episcopal church .... remains ... in Mt. Hebron Cemetery .... four children living in this city ... Charles Hardy—and one daughter, Mrs. W. G. Brown. [VV 2 April 1874]

.... Maj. John A. HARMAN, recently appointed Postmaster of this city, departed this life, at his residence near Staunton ... July 19th ... aged about 50 years. [SS 21 July 1874] Tribute of Respect ... by the colored people of the city of Staunton and vicinity .... A. King was called to the chair .... F. T. Ware was appointed Secretary .... Addresses were made by James A. Carter, R. J. Stephens and others. [SS 28 July 1874] Tribute of Respect ... Staunton Lodge, No. 13, F. A. M. [SS 1 September 1874] Mr. Geo. Johnson, of Alexandria, Manager of the St. Louis Life Ins. Co., will be here on tomorrow ... to pay claim of \$5,000 under policy No. 6855 on the life of Maj. John A. HARMAN, dec'd. [SS 10 November 1874] Major John Alexander HARMAN .... born at Waynesboro ... in 1820, and was a son of Lewis Harman, a prominent and respected citizen of Staunton in days gone by, where he was the proprietor of the old Washington Hotel. In youth he learned the printing

business with Kenton Harper, of the Staunton Spectator, and afterwards went to Lewisburg, where he published a paper. He then went to Texas, where he published a paper, but at the opening of the Mexican War, sold it out, and joined the celebrated Texas Rangers, under Ben McCulloch. Upon his return to Virginia, after a brief experience as a proprietor of the Vindicator, he engaged in farming. When the civil war broke out he became the Quartermaster of Stonewall Jackson's corps of the army of Northern Virginia .... After the war was closed, he became a Republican in politics ... was among the native Virginia leaders ... in the State. Six months ago he was appointed Postmaster .... leaves a widow and six children .... was a brother of Colonel M. G. Harman, and of Colonel Asher W. Harman, and had lost two brothers in the war—General William H. Harman, who was killed at Waynesboro, and Lieutenant T. L. Harman, of Imboden's battery .... funeral took place on Tuesday ... from the Episcopal Church. [SV 24 July 1874] Tribute of Respect [SV 4 September 1874] .... born in 1825 .... In 1849 he married Miss Bettie Garber, daughter of Albert Garber, Esq. [VV 23 July 1874]

On the 6th inst., near North River Gap, John B. HARMAN, aged 36 years, 7 months and 1 day. [SS 29 September 1874]

Died, near Middlebrook, Nov. 20th, Mrs. E. M. HARRIS, aged 51 years. [SS 1 December 1874]

Mrs. Eliza A. HARRIS, widow of the late Dr. C. R. Harris, died on Friday last ... at the residence of her brother, Maj. J. Marshall McCue, at Mt. Solon, in this county .... on ... the 4th ... in the 65th year of her age. [SS 8 December 1874] ... widow of the late Clement R. Harris .... leaves ... son and daughter. [VV 10 December 1874]

Died in Kentucky on the 2nd inst., Dr. Jacque HARRISON, son of Henry Harrison, Esq., of this county. His remains ... will be interred in Thornrose Cemetery. Funeral will take place from the Episcopal church .... leaves a wife and one child. [SS 5 May 1874] Dr. Jacqueline A. HARRISON ... died at King Mountain Tunnel. [SV 8 May 1874] .... left Augusta county about two months ago to accept a position as surgeon and physician on a public work in Kentucky. [VV 7 May 1874]

~ Died, in this city, at the residence of her son-in-law—Mr. Jacob Steinbuck—on the 14th of Nov., Mrs. Mary HARRY, widow of the late David G. Harry—aged 67 years and 23 days. [SS 1 December 1874] ... Jacob Steinbruck [SV 4 December 1874]

Near Fishersville ... February 20th ... Catharine HART, aged 63 years, 4 months and 20 days., [SV 27 March 1874]

On Saturday last, Henry HAWKINS, colored, employed at the Depot of the C. & O. R. R. as a porter, died. [VV 2 July 1874]

Died at his home near Greenville, on July the 28th, Mr. John HAWPE, aged 79 years. For many years ... one of the officers in St. John's church. [SS 4 August 1874]

On the 17th inst., near Parnassus, Wesley Wilbur [HEDRICH], infant

son of William Hedrich, aged 2 years. [SS 27 January 1874] ... Wesley Webber, son of Wm. C. and Jane N. Hedrick, ages 2 years and 7 days. [SS 10 February 1874]

Sherando, Va., Sept. 21st .... George W. HENSLEY .... on the ... 20th ... passed from time to eternity. His funeral ... took place from his late residence. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Weller, of Waynesboro' .... The services were closed ... by Rev. J. N. Lockridge. Mr. Hensley was 74 years of age, was born in N. C., and has been a resident of Augusta since 1825. [SS 29 September 1874] ... Geo., W. HENLY, Esq. [SV 25 September 1874]

The thread of life of another member of the Staunton Bar has been ... severed. Capt. Reuben D. HILL for many years a practitioner at the Staunton Bar, died ... Sunday of last week, at Headwaters in Highland county, aged about 70 years .... was born in Amherst county and came to this county about 40 years ago. [SS 8 September 1874] ... while on a visit to the residence of Mr. S. J. Reynold .... In 1830 he was a constable, and ... a deputy sheriff .... He leaves several children, two of his daughters being wives of Rev. John W. Start and Rev. John Ewan, prominent ministers in the Baltimore M. E. Conference. [SV 4 September 1874]

At his residence near New Hope, on the 3d inst. Mr. HOLBROOK, father-in-law of Mr. Wm Bell Crawford, of Mt. Meridian. [VV 12 February 1874] On Feb. 7th, near New Hope, Selah HOLBROOK, aged 70 years. [SS 17 February 1874]

On the 8th inst., Claud L\_\_onin [HOUFF], son of B. F. and Mary S. Houff, aged 1 year, 6 months and 27 days. [VV 17 September 1874]

On the 14th inst. ... Elizabeth [HOUNNIHAN], a native of county Limerick, Ireland, beloved wife of Timothy Hounnihan, in the 44th year of her age, leaving a large family of small children. [SS 22 September 1874] ... in this city, Mrs. Eliza HONEHAN. [VV 17 September 1874]

Died at her residence, Concord, Mo., on the 20th inst., Mrs. Emma L. [HUMPHREYS], wife of Dr. W. F. Humphries, and daughter of the late Renick Hodge, of Augusta county. [SS 28 July 1874]

On the 4th inst., near Staunton, Mr. Jacob HUPMAN ... in the 92nd year of his age. [SS 15 September 1874] ... at his residence, about three miles west of Staunton. [VV 10 September 1874]

Mrs. Matilda HUSSEY, wife of John Hussey, died near this city, on Saturday night, aged about 52 years .... member of the Methodist Church South. [VV 27 August 1874]

Mrs. Catharine JACKSON, the "oldest inhabitant" of Greenville, died at her residence there ... August 9th, aged 90 years .... member of Bethel church. [SS 18 August 1874]

On the 12th inst., in this city ... Margaret F. [JACKSON] wife of Captain Geo. C. Jackson, and daughter of Dr. May, of Petersburg, Va. [SS 18 Augusta 1874]

A little colored boy named Moses JACKSON, aged about nine years, was crushed ... in Stuart's Grist Mill, on South River in Augusta county ...



15th .... lingered ... until Tuesday last. [SS 23 June 1874]

On July the 14th, in Staunton, the infant daughter [\_\_\_\_ JANNEY] of Mahlon and Willie Janney, of Alexandria, Virginia [SV 17 July 1874]

On the 19th inst., near Parnassus, Addie [JEFFERSON], only child of Rev. G. R. and Sallie Jefferson, aged 17 months. [SS 27 January 1874]

On the 25th inst., at her residence at Piedmont, near New Hope, Miss Elizabeth JOHNSON, aged about 60 years. [SS 29 October 1874] ... at Riedmont [SV 2 October 1874] On the 24th ult. [SV 9 October 1874]

On Saturday night last, Wm. JOHNSON, a colored hostler was taken ill where he lived on the road to the old fair grounds, and died .... His wife residing in Baltimore ... arrived in time for the funeral. [SV 9 January 1874]

At the inquest held, on Saturday last, on the body of Woodson W. JONES, the verdict of the jury was that of suicide by hanging. [SS 3 March 1874]

In Staunton, on the 16th inst., Mrs. Mary A. KEBLINGER, from Charlottesville. [SS 23 June 1874] ... aged 51 years. [SV 26 June 1874]

Michael KELLEY, an aged citizen, died on the 2d ult., at the residence of his son-in-law, Capt. Nunan, near this city. [VV 9 July 1874]

In Nottoway county, Mo., on the 12th of August ... Mrs. Nelia M. KEY, daughter of Wm. W. Baskin, of Augusta county. [SS 15 September 1874]

Died, at his residence in this city, on the 7th instant ... Mr. John KINNERLY, aged about 68 years .... member of the Catholic church. [VV 19 February 1874]

In Staunton, Oct. 16th Frank KINNEY, aged three years and one month—son of Wm. Kinney, on Augusta street. [SS 20 October 1874] ... Francis Alfred [KINNEY], youngest son of Wm. and Catharine Kinney. [VV 22 October 1874]

On the 10th inst., while George Rebmman, aged fifty, a saloon keeper, was attempting to frighten Nicholas KLOSS, a deaf mute, by pointing a pistol at him, the weapon exploded, and the ball entered Kloss' head causing death yesterday .... Rebmman .... is now stark mad. [SS 20 January 1874]

Died, in Churchville, on the 14th of August ... Mr. Rob't KNOWLES, in the 63rd year of his age .... member of the Methodist Church for 40 years, and leaves a wife and two children. [SS 15 September 1874]

Jacob KOINER Deceased .... leaves a widow, five sons (among them Major Absalom Koiner, an able representative in the Legislature from Augusta,) two daughters .... He was the eldest son of Caspar Koiner, Sr., and the grandson of Michael Koiner, who emigrated to America from the Fursttum, of Simmerengen, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, about 1745. He was an ensign in Captain Givens' Company, of Col. Jas. McDowell's regiment of Gen. Breckenridge's brigade, in the war of 1812. [SS 8 September 1874] .... member of the Lutheran church. [SV 4 September 1874]

On the 8th inst., at his residence near Fishersville, in this county, James Harvey KOINER, in the 55th year of his age. [SS 18 August 1874] ... in the 56th year of his age. [VV 20 Augusta 1874]

Peter "Independence" KURTZ.—On ... the 1st instant, this well-known citizen of Staunton, departed this life, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Patrick Toohey, on Frederick street .... about 60 years of age .... was born on the 4th of July .... His principal avocation for years had been that of a "bill-poster," and occasionally he published a small paper ... "Cata-mount and Funny Boy" .... The funeral services took place from the residence of Mt. Toohey on last Friday .... Rev. Dr. Manly, of the Baptist church preached. [SS 29 October 1874] .... relatives in Winchester. [SV 2 October 1874]

Mrs. Juliet C. LARUE, widow of the late Samuel Larue of this county, died at her residence in Berryville, Clarke co., Va., on the 5th inst. ... age of 91 years. [SV 25 December 1874]

In this city on Sunday morning last, at the residence of her father, Miss Alice LAWTON, daughter of Mr. E. Lawton, aged about 17 years. [SS 30 June 1874]

Col. LEWIS. See FIELD.

On Wednesday of last week, Mr. S. D. LILLY, aged 67 years, a brother of Col. J. M. Lilly, the County Surveyor of Augusta, was found dead ... at Westernville, Ohio, where he lived .... [left] wife. [SV 13 November 1874]

July 10th, at the residence of her son, Mr. John Linaweaver, near New Erection, Mrs. Catharine LINAWEAVER, relict of the late Jacob Linaweaver, Esq., in the 76th year of her age. [SS 21 July 1874]

Mr. Benj. M. LINES, former postmaster at Waynesboro, died there on Sunday last, aged 74 years .... a native of New Jersey, but had for many years resided in the county of Augusta.—He leaves a widow and five small children .... was appointed Postmaster ... at the close of the war, which position he held until within a few months past. [SV 13 March 1874] ... on the 8th instant. [VV 19 March 1874]

Mrs. Hester Charlotte LINK, wife of Wm. Link, died at her husband's residence near Mt. Sidney ... 1st inst., aged 78 years and 6 months .... member of the Lutheran church. [SS 10 November 1874]

Died in Fishersville, Nov. 15th ... Robert C. LOGAN, in the 58th year of his age. [SS 17 November 1874] ... Nov. 18th [SV 20 November 1874] ... Robt. C. LEGAN [VV 19 November 1874]

On Sunday night last, near Trimble's Mills, in this county, Mrs. Eliza LONG, wife of Mr. Geo. W. Long. [SS 10 February 1874] ... Feb. 8th [SV 13 February 1874]

A year ago George F. LONG ... was forbidden by Congressman J. H. Sloss to visit his house. Long denounced Sloss, and assailed Sloss' daughter's character, claiming undue intimacy with her. Sloss returned Friday, and learned the facts from his daughter. Sloss shot LONG from his window .... The wounds are fatal. Sloss has been put in jail. [SS 7 July 1874]

At the residence of his sister, Mrs. Alexander, on South River, Joseph LONG, aged about 72 years. [SS 11 Augusta 1874]

At the residence of her grand son, A. C. Long, near Lacey Springs ... July 9th, Mrs. Mary LONG, wife of John Long, formerly of Montgomery

county, Va., aged 98 years. [SV 17 July 1874]

Died May 5th ... at her grandmother's in this place, Ruth Kennerly [LONG], infant daughter of Geo. W. and Eliza D. Long, aged 3 months and 11 days. [SS 12 May 1874] ... May 7th ... aged three months, [SV 15 May 1874]

At his residence on Christian's creek, in Augusta county, on the 27th ult., Richard LOVING, aged about 83 years .... was born near the head waters of the Chickahominy and came here when young. [SS 29 October 1874]

A colored laborer ... John LUCOS was ... killed last week by the fall of a mass of rock on the Valley Railroad, on the works South of Staunton. His remains were carried to Lynchburg for interment. [SV 9 January 1874]

In Harrisonburg, October 18, Michael MAHONEY, aged about 52 years—a citizen of this place. [SS 20 October 1874] ... a native of Mount Russell, Parish of Effin, County of Limerick, Ireland, and for the last twenty-one years a resident of Rockingham county ... leaving a wife and three children .... was buried in Thornrose cemetery, Staunton. [SS 27 October 1874]

Mr. Jno. A. MANN, who lost his sight by the premature explosion of a blast during the excavation of the Blue Ridge tunnel, and who has been known since as the blind merchant of Waynesboro', died ... at his residence in that place .... on last Sunday .... leaves a family consisting of a wife and a daughter. [SS 22 September 1874] ... leaving a widow and two children. He was 47 years of age .... member of the Presbyterian Church. [SV 25 September 1874]

There were three fatal accidents on the Ches. & Ohio Railroad last Tuesday. In the collision near this place of the trains conveying Robinson's Circus and Menagerie, Mr. J. W. MARSHALL of Millboro, a fireman was killed [SS 22 September 1874] On Wednesday morning .... John MARSHALL .... was brought to Staunton ... to his boarding house, Mr. Hyde's near the depot .... the son of a widowed mother at Millboro, who lost a few months since another son, a brakeman, by accident on the same road. [SV 18 September 1874]

At Danville, Va., July the 20th, Mrs. Susan M. MAURY. Her remains were interred in Staunton. [SV 24 July 1874]

Mrs. Christina MAUZY, the venerable mother of the editor of the Staunton "Spectator," died last week at McGaheysville, Rockingham county, in the 91st year of her age. [SV 10 July 1874] ... died at the residence of her son, G. W. Mauzy .... on the 10th inst. ... aged 91 years and 23 days. [VV 9 July 1874]

Mr. John McCAULEY, was killed on Tuesday last, while working in Gibson's ore bank near Fishersville .... He was married and aged about 60 years. [VV 16 July 1874]

Robert McCLANAHAN. See Field.

Near Greenville ... April 26th, [\_\_\_\_\_] McCLUNG], infant daughter of B. F. and M. M. McClung. [SS 5 May 1874]

Mr. Stuart McCLUNG, formerly a well-known cattle dealer in this

section, died in Chicago on the 4th instant .... native of Greenbrier county, and was the father-in-law of Major Wm. H. WATTS, of this city .... seventy-two years of age. [SV 12 June 1874] .... he removed to Chicago [in 1861] .... His remains were .... buried in Thornrose Cemetery. Mrs. Watts [is] his only child. [VV 11 June 1874]

In Staunton, July 8th, Ellen Douglas [McCUE], infant daughter of Captain W. A. McCue. [SV 10 July 1874]

... 8th inst., at the residence of her son, Mr. Jno. W. McCue, near Afton Depot, Nelson county, Mrs. Martha McCue, aged 62 years, mother of Mrs. J. Marshall McCue of this county .... At the time of her ... death, no one was present except a little grand-daughter, only three years old. [SS 15 December 1874]

On the 17th inst., at the residence of Jas. H. Callison, near Middlebrook, in this county, Mr. James D. McCUTCHEN, in the 72d year of his age. [SS 27 January 1874]

Mr. Edgar McGUFFIN, of Greenville, in this county, died on the 8th inst., aged about 60 years. [VV 15 October 1874]

On Monday evening of last week, Mr. Philip McLAUGHLIN, formerly of this place, aged 22 years, and the only son of his mother who lives in this city, who has been engaged in business near Quinnimont, W. Va., on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, was run over by the cars .... He was sent to the residence of his mother in this city, where he was attended by Drs. A. M. Fauntleroy and Wm. S. McChesney .... he died on Thursday, and was buried ... from St. Francis' church. [SS 4 Augusta 1874] .... His father was killed at the first battle of Manassas, where he was a private in the "Hibernian Guards," Capt. H. H. Robertson's company, from Alleghany. [SV 31 July 1874]

On the 20th inst., near Arbor Hill, Charley [McNAIR], youngest son of J. E. and M. A. McNair. [SS 27 January 1874]

Capt. A. J. MELLON, formerly of this county, a well known passenger conductor on the Atlantic Mississippi & Ohio Railroad, died in Lynchburg last Saturday ... aged 43 years. He leaves a mother and sisters who were dependent on him.—His life was insured for \$2000 in the Mutual Life Company. [SV 15 May 1874]

Mr. Joseph R. MERRIKEN, died at his residence near Staunton, on the 9th inst. ... in the 30th year of his age. He married the eldest daughter of the late William Smith, and leaves a widow with four little children .... He was the son of the late Rev. Jos. R. Merriken and nephew of the late Hon. Lewis McLean, of Delaware, and cousin of the late Capt. Geo. McLean of the U. S. Army. [VV 22 September 1874]

On July 14th, in Staunton, John Garbr [MICHIE], infant son of Henry B. and Virginia B. Michie. [SS 21 July 1874] On the 15th inst. [VV 23 July 1874]

In Rockingham county, Dec. 10th Elizabeth MILLER, widow of Jno. W. Miller, and daughter of Geo. Long, of Augusta county. [29 December 1874]

Died on the 10th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. A. McCue, Esq., in Staunton, the Hon. Fleming Bowyer MILLER, in the 82nd year of his age. [SS 11 August 1874] ... was a son of John Miller and Priscilla Bowyer, and was born in Fincastle, Va., October 8, 1792, and was ... in the eighty-first year of his age. His mother married twice, her first husband being John Madison, brother of Bishop Madison, of Virginia Her mother was a grand-daughter of Captain Israel Christian, of Staunton, and a sister to Mary Christian, wife of Colonel William Fleming, and also sister to Colonel William Christian, who studied law with Patrick Henry, and afterwards married his sister. In 1805 ... entered the Grammar School at Washington College, Lexington, Va. ... in 1813 ... he went ... to Yale College, graduating in 1816 ... entered Litchfield, Connecticut, Law School .... 1819 he went to Nashville, Tenn. ... and practiced [law] ... for one year .... In 1820 he settled in Fincastle ... where he resided ... [for] 54 years .... For ... 13 years, he represented the people of his county in the legislature .... He moved to Staunton in January 1874 .... His funeral took place ... from the residence of his son-in-law .... services were conducted by the Rev. W. Q. Hullihen, of the Episcopal Church. [SV 14 August 1874]

Died near Mossy creek church ... H. M. MILLER, son of the late James Miller, in the 74th year of his age. [SS 22 December 1874]

In this city ... 27th ult. ... Mrs. Ida M. MILLER, wife of Mr. Simon N. Miller, and daughter of Mr. John J. and Mrs. M. E. Cupp, aged 20 years 2 months, and 21 days. The deceased had been married but 10 months and 12 days ... following into the spirit world her infant, that died at the time of its birth just two days before. The mother and her infant child were buried in the same coffin in Thornrose cemetery ... from the Episcopal church. [SS 1 December 1874]

Near Scott's Ford, Rockingham county, June 17th ... Jonathan MILLER, aged 76 years, 5 months and 15 days. — He was for many years a resident of Augusta county. [SS 7 July 1874]

... 11th inst., at the residence of M. C. Woodson, Esq. ... Col. M. B. MILLER, formerly of the Valley of Virginia [SV 16 January 1874]

Died March 31st ... Mr. Martin MILLER, in the 82nd year of his age. Died August 9th ... Mrs. Mary MILLER, aged 79 years and 8 days, wife of the above .... citizens of Augusta county. They ... were gathered like shocks of corn fully ripe in due season. [SS 3 November 1874]

Died on the 15th ult. Maggie Bell [MOFFETT] only child of R. W. and Maggie Moffett—aged 2 years and 5 months. [SS 1 September 1874]

On July 15th, at his residence in Staunton, William R. MORRIS, aged about 57 years. [SS 21 July 1874]

On the 20th inst., at Danville, Va., Mrs. Susan W. MOWRY, formerly a resident of Staunton. Her remains were brought to this city for burial. [VV 23 July 1874]

On ... Feb. 9th, Jno. C. MYERS, of New Hope, aged about 50 years. [SS 17 February 1874] ... 10th inst., Mr. John C. MYERS, aged about 55 years. [VV 12 February 1874]

Miss Kate NEWCOMER, from Jackson, Mississippi, a pupil of the Virginia Female Institute of this city, died ... on Thursday last .... Her remains were taken to the home of her parents for interment. [SS 10 February 1874] ... she had been a scholar in Mr. Phillip's school for several years. [VV 12 February 1874]

Hon. William NEWMAN, formerly a citizen of Staunton, died at Portsmouth, Ohio, on the 23d ... in the 67th year of his age. He was a brick mason, and was quite an active politician. He emigrated to Ohio in 1838, and was elected to the Senate from the Portsmouth district .... left six children, one of whom, James W. Newman, is editor of the Portsmouth (Ohio) "Times," and another, Rev. Chas. H. Newman, is an Episcopal Missionary to Japan. During his life, Mr. Newman was also a resident of Woodstock and Harrisonburg. [SV 31 July 1874]

Mr. Jas. O'BRIEN, aged 26 years, son of Mr. Neil O'Brien of this city, died at Cairo, Illinois ... 9th inst. .... His remains ... will be buried in Thornrose Cemetery. [SS 15 December 1874] Tribute of Respect .... Augusta Fire Company. [SS 22 December 1874] .... funeral ... from St. Francis Church. [SV 18 December 1874]

Died at his residence, in Staunton ... Nov. 16th ... Patrick O'TOOLE ... Liveryman, aged 33 years .... born in County Wicklow, Ireland, and came to Charlottesville, Va., early in 1861, joining Rosser's brigade of Cavalry, in which he served as private and courier .... settled in Staunton after the war .... leaves a wife and three children. [SS 17 November 1874] Tribute of Respect .... Augusta Fire Company. [SS 24 November 1874] .... 37 years of age. [SV 20 November 1874]

Died Oct. 25th, on Walker's Creek, Augusta county, Mrs. Mary PAYNE, wife of Mr. Daniel Payne, aged about 75 years. [SS 3 November 1874]

... at his residence near Peale's Cross Roads ... June 26th, Jonathan PEALE, Esq., in the 78th year of his age. [SS 7 July 1874]

Near Greenville, on the 31st ult., John Gordon PILSON, aged 2 years and 9 days, son of Samuel F. and S. E. Pilson. [VV 10 September 1874]

... 6th of September ... at his residence on North River in this county, Peter PLECKER, in the 71st year of his age. [SS 29 October 1874]

On the 31st ult., at Parnassus, Samuel Whitmore PLECKER, grandson of the late Samuel Whitmore, dec'd aged 9 years. [SS 10 February 1874] ... Samuel Whittle PLECKER, son of John and Mary C. Plecker, aged 8 years. [VV 12 February 1874]

On the 24th ult. ... at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Mary E. Poage, Thomas Boyd POAGE, in the 20th year of age. [SS 14 April 1874]

Near Cedar Grove ... 24th ult., Mr. Anthony RAPP, at the age of about 77 years. [SV 17 July 1874]

In Staunton, on the 15th inst., Capt. John H. RICHARDSON, in the 39th year of his age. Funeral services will take place from the residence of A. S. Lara. [SS 16 June 1874] ... a popular conductor on the old Virginia Central and the Chesapeake & Ohio roads ... a native of Louisa county .... buried ... from the Presbyterian church. [SV 19 June 1874] .... about a year ago he was



placed in the Western Lunatic Asylum ... leaves ... widow. [VV 18 June 1874]

On February 27th ... at the residence of her husband, Mrs. Mary Jane RIDDLEBERGER, wife of E. Riddleberger, and daughter of Major J. B. Watts, aged 39 years. [SS 21 April 1874]

... Chas. T. RIDGWAY, at Fort Lewis, Bath county, on ... 17th. Mr. R. was well known in this community, where he lived for a number of years ... aged about 55 years. [VV 18 June 1874]

... 7th inst., at his residence in the vicinity of Spring Hill, Augusta county, John RIMEL, in the 76th year of his age. [SS 19 May 1874] ... was born in Rockingham co., and for a long series of years followed the occupation of school teaching; finally married and located in this county ... member of the United Brethren church. [VV 14 May 1874]

Capt. Henry H. ROBERTSON, of Covington, Alleghany county, died at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. C. R. Mason, near Swoope's Depot in this county ... 28th ult., aged 51 years. He was a native of this county, a lawyer by profession .... His first wife was a daughter of ... Thos. J. Michie, with whom, some years since, he practiced law in partnership. Before the war, he removed to Covington .... During the war, he was captain of a company in the 27th Virginia Regiment. In the session of 1871-2 he represented the counties of Alleghany and Craig in the Legislature.—In October, 1872, he married the eldest daughter of Capt. C. R. Mason of this city ... buried from the Baptist church in this city in Thornrose Cemetery—the funeral sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. Manly, Pastor of the Baptist church .... was a Mason, and, at the time of his death, was Master of the Masonic Lodge at Covington .... was buried with ceremonies of that order by the members of the Staunton Lodge—the services being conducted by Past Worshipful Master H. M. Bell. [SS 5 May 1874] Tribute of Respect ... Covington Lodge No. 171 of A. F. & A. M. [SV 15 May 1874]

Died, at his residence near Christian's Creek ... Oct. 5th ... Junius F. ROOT, in the 39th year of his age. He leaves .... wife and several small children. [SS 13 October 1874]

... 27th of March ... Mrs. Theresa Jane [ROSEBERRY], wife of Dr. R. H. Roseberry, of St. Francesville, Mo. .... the daughter of Mr. Edwin A. Wayland, of Waynesboro. [SV 3 April 1874]

A few days ago an employee of the New River Car Company ... ROUDABUSH, from Augusta co., fell from the C. & O. Railroad bridge over Laurel Creek and was killed. [SV 25 December 1874]

Died at her residence near Old Providence Church, Augusta county ... 20th inst., Mrs. Annie E. [ROWAN], wife of James Rowan, Esq., in the 64th year of her age. [SS 29 September 1874]

On the 19th inst., in Augusta county, at the residence of her father, Mr. Lewis Whitmore, Mrs. Mattie E. RUBUSH, in the 19th year of her age. [SS 24 February 1874] ... the 20th ult. [at] ... the church at Parnassus ... the funeral of Mrs. M. E. RUEBUSH ... grand-daughter of the late Samuel Whitmore and Enos Sillings .... extraordinary mortality among the grand-

children of the late Samuel Whitmore, Mrs. Ruebush's death being the seventh in ... little more than six weeks ... two children of Reuben Whitmore, near Mt. Crawford, being included .... Mrs. RUEBUSH left an infant eight or ten days old .... one of the children being the only one of the Rev. Mr. Jefferson and wife, about three years of age, and who had been married eight or ten years before being blessed with any issue. Another ... death of "Whittie Plecker," in part an orphan, his mother having died years ago, (the child was in his 9th year), and from the fact that his father has lived so far away, in Tennessee .... The Sabbaths have had more than an ordinary solemnity given to them in that community, by having a funeral on four of them consecutively, at Parnassus and Union—Madison CAMPBELL, two of these children, and John RUEBUSH, Sr., having been buried on each one of the four. [SS 3 March 1874]

Mr. John RUEBUSH, Sr. ... of the county, aged 92 years, died on Friday last, near Augusta Springs. He leaves a widow 86 years of age, 12 children, 72 grand-children, and 40 great-grand-children .... member of the Christian Church for 56 years. [SS 17 February 1874]

On the 12th of June, Mr. Jacob SANGER, in the 21st year of his age, son of Jacob Sanger, of this county. [VV 2 July 1874]

... 13th inst., Levi N. [SCHAFFER], infant son of Mr. T. A. and Laura Shafer, of this city, aged 1 year, 9 months and 21 days. [SS 17 February 1874]

On Dec. 21st ... near Staunton ... Mrs. Judge SHAFFREY, formerly of Ireland, aged 65 years. [SS 22 December 1874]

John F. Sheller, long a citizen of Staunton, but recently removed to Cumberland, Md., died in that place on October 1st ... aged 65 years. His remains were brought to Staunton for interment. [SS 29 October 1874]

Mrs. SHIP, wife of F. Ship, Esq., of Columbia Furnace, committed suicide. [VV 29 October 1874]

Near Forrer's Iron Works ... 20th inst., Mr. Frank SHIPMAN aged about 60 years. He leaves a wife and several children, a brother, Jas. C. Shipman, in Cal., and two sisters. [SS 28 April 1874]

On the 23rd instant, in Crawfordsville, Indiana ... Mrs. Emma SHUEY, wife of A. C. Shuey, late of this city. [SS 5 May 1874] ... Mrs. Emma SHEWEY [SV 1 May 1874]

... 13th inst., at his residence, near Trimble's mills, in this county, Mr. Lewis Henry SHUEY, son of Christian Shuey, Esq., in the 52d year of his age. [SS 16 June 1874] .... member of the United Brethren Church [SV 19 June 1874]

... at the residence of his mother, in Staunton, on the 23rd inst., Joseph R. SMITH, aged 24 years. [SS 28 April 1874] On the 24th of April ... son of the late Wm. Smith. [SV 1 May 1874]

In Staunton, Dec. 17th, Mrs. Mary Susan SMITH, wife of Mr. R. W. Smith. [SS 22 December 1874]

Capt. Orlando SMITH ... of the firm of Smith & Eider, died ... at his residence, corner of Lewis and Johnson streets, on Wednesday ... last ... a native of Lunenburg county, Va., 39 years of age ... a son of Chas. Smith, a

distinguished lawyer .... On the breaking out of the war Captain Smith was in the Lunenburg cavalry, and his health being impaired by a wound, he was transferred to the Quartermaster's department and was stationed in Staunton .... He leaves a widow and eight children. His life was insured for \$12,000, for which \$5,000 was in the Life Insurance Company of Virginia, and \$5,000 in the Brooklyn .... The remains of Captain Sith were interred from Trinity Episcopal church. [SV 19 June 1874] .... Real Estate agent and lawyer .... aged about 43 years .... law firm of Smith & Elder [VV 18 June 1874]

In this place, on Sunday last, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. J. T. Pritchard, Capt. Wm. P. SNIPES, aged about 51 years. [SS 17 February 1874] On the 15th inst. ... in the 65th year of his age. [VV 19 February 1874]

Near Kingsville, Johnson county, Missouri, on the 16th day of January ... Mr. Henry STOUFFER, formerly of Augusta county ... aged 62 years, 3 months and 16 days. [SS 3 February 1874]

Died, in Staunton, Nov. 27th ... Mrs. Virginia STRATTON, aged 44 years, 11 months and 2 days, wife of Robt. G. Stratton. [SS 1 December 1874] ... daughter of the late Capt. John Ast, dec'd. [VV 3 December 1874]

On the 15th inst., Wilbur [STRATTON], son of Robert Stratton, of this city, aged about 6 years. [VV 17 September 1874]

... Dr. Francis Taliaferro STRIBLING ... at his residence ... July 23d .... was born in Staunton January 20th, 1810, and was in the 65th year of his age .... a son of Erasmus Stribling, the clerk of the county Court .... educated at the University of Virginia, and was the first Medical graduate of that institution, and afterwards graduated at the Medical college of Philadelphia. In 1836 ... he was elected Physician of the Western Lunatic Asylum by the Board, of which the late John H. Peyton was President, taking the place of his old preceptor, Dr. Boys, the first physician, who was a graduate of the University of Edinburg, Scotland. In 1840 the office of Superintendent was united with ... Physician and Dr. Stribling was elected to fill both, by the Board, of which ... Samuel Clarke was President .... When Dr. Stribling was first elected Physician ... there were only 72 patients in the institution, and now there are nearly 400. The funeral services took place from the Episcopal church. [SS 28 July 1874] Tribute of Respect ... Employees of the Western Lunatic Asylum .... Committee, M. Dinneen, Neil O'Brien, W. F. Talley. [SS 28 July 1874] Other Tributes [SS 4 August 1874, 22 September 1874]

... from New Goshen, Indiana ... Mr. G. D. SWARTZ, formerly of this city, [killed] by a reaping machine ... on the 7th instant. For several years past Mr. Swartz has been living in Terre Haute, Ind. .... had been assisting his brother-in-law, Mr. Frank Ryan, of Fayette township, to harvest .... wheat on the farm of Mr. John Funkhouser, one and a half miles north-west of "Durkies' Ferry," on the Wabash River. Mr. John Ryan, father-in-law of the deceased .... messengers sent to summon Dr. John H. Morgan, formerly of Middlebrook, Virginia, now residing in New Goshen ... and ex-Surgeon B. F. Swafford of the U. S. Army, formerly of New Goshen, and now a resident of Terre Haute .... Mr. S. was a carpenter .... leaves a wife and five children. [SS

21 July 1874] ... Mr. B. D. SWARTZ [VV 23 July 1874]

At his residence near the Red Mills, in this county ... 20th, John R. SYRCLE, Esq., in the 65th year of his age. [SS 24 March 1874]

... March 28th, Mrs. Kate TAYLOR, wife of Rev. John H. Taylor, of this County. [SV 3 April 1874]

... near Staunton, at the residence of her husband ... March 28th, Mrs. Sarah E. TAYLOR, in the 32nd year of her age. [SS 7 April 1874]

Maj. Thomas TAYLOR, of Louisiana, died on Saturday last at the residence of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charlotta B. Taylor, in this city .... age of ninety-five years. He was a Major in the war of 1812, and was the son of Col. Tom Taylor, who was the favorite staff officer of Gen. Sumter in the revolutionary war .... born and raised in South Carolina, but for the last twenty-five years had lived near Shreveport, La., to which point his remains were sent. [SV 20 November 1874]

Death of Old Augusta Man.—Dr. Isaac TELFAIR, of Clinton county, a brother-in-law of Mrs. J. A. Trimble, senior, of this place, died on the 1st of March last, in the 76th year of his age .... native of Kentucky, but spent his boyhood in Augusta county .... served under Commodore Decatur in the ... Algerian expedition, and remained in the navy about three years after which he studied medicine, and graduated in Philadelphia, in 1821. He located in Staunton, ... married in 1823, Miss Jane Ann Boys, daughter of Dr. William Boys .... In 1827 he removed to this place, where he remained about three years, and then returned to Staunton. In 1836 he returned to Hillsboro and remained two years, when he removed to Clinton county, to the farm where he died .... death of his wife in 1870. Hillsboro (Ohio) Gazette [SS 28 April 1874]

Mr. Wm. THORNLEY died ... at the residence of Rev. J. C. Wheat in this city on Friday night last .... his remains were taken to Caroline county. [SS 17 February 1874]

At Kingsville, Johnson county, Missouri ... August 2nd ... Mrs. Louisa B. [VALENTINE], wife of George G. Valentine, formerly of Augusta county ... aged 34 years, 6 months and 20 days. [SS 18 August 1874]

Near Hebron Church, Oct 24th, 1873, Mrs. Fanny VANFOSSEN, aged 28 years .... member of the Lutheran church. [SS 27 January 1874]

Mrs. Elizabeth VARNER, mother of Col. S. E. Varner, of this city, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Augusta Sappington, in Jackson ... 7th inst. ... in the 73rd year of her age .... She was born in Staunton, Va., in 1802, and came to Portsmouth with her husband and family in the spring of 1838. The late Wm. Newman and family came with them .... There are six children living .... in this city are—Col. S. E. Varner, Mrs. M. J. Davey, Mrs. Jos. C. Gilbert, and Miss E. Varner. Captain John W. Varner is living at Lincoln, Ill. and Mrs. Sappington resides at Jackson, Ohio. The oldest daughter (first wife of Mr. R. S. Silcox) died in 1869. The remains were brought to this city for burial ... and the funeral service took place at the residence of Col. Varner ... conducted by Rev. R. W. Manly .... The above notice is from the Portsmouth, Ohio Tribune, and ... we publish the follow-

ing extract from the records of the corporation office of this city: "Married. — On October 5th, 1820, Christian Varner to Elizabeth Eagon, both of the corporation of Staunton, by Rev. Josiah Cole .... Bond given ... by Christian Varner and Samson Eagon." [SS 29 September 1874]

On the 24th ult., in Sangersville ... Miss Mary A. VIGAR, aged 43 years and 5 months. [SS 3 November 1874]

Mr. Jesse D. WALLACE died at his residence near Fairfield in this county on ... 11th inst. The deceased was in his 85th.—He was born in Germantown, Pa., in ... 1790, raised in Williamsport, Md., and removed to Rockbridge in 1809, then 19 years old. He resided for a portion of his life in the county of Augusta, where he kept the Poor House .... and subsequently filled various minor offices in this city.—Lex. Gazette. [SS 29 September 1874] ... died on the 18th [VV 24 September 1874]

An interesting Sketch—Jacob WARWICK, a Private, Turns the Tide of Battle at Point Pleasant .... Among the troops that went from Augusta, in the company commanded by Capt. Mathews, was Jacob WARWICK .... the humble man, whose rifle turned the fortunes of that most eventful day (10 October 1774), sleeps in his hidden grave on the banks of Jackson's river, six miles west of the Warm Springs .... He died ... in 1824 in the 83d year of his age. [SS 22 September 1874]

... found dead ... on Sunday before, near the residence of Daniel J. Shaw, five miles south of Waynesboro .... aged 13 or 14 years ... Amanda WASHINGTON ... had been living as a servant in the family of a negro man ... William Alexander, aged about fifty years .... was arrested by special constable, J. M. Peaco .... body discovered by Mr. R. Ramsey .... The accused was formerly from Rockbridge. [SS 24 February 1874]

Mr. Eli WATKINS, a native, and until a few years past, a resident of Augusta county, dec'd on the 23d of Sept. at New Goshen, Indiana, aged about 70 years .... There is scarcely a young man living on Middle River who was not at one time a pupil of Mr. Watkins. [VV 29 October 1874]

.... John Barksdale WATTS ... in the sixty-seventh year of his age, died in this city on the 18th of the present month ... was born in county of Albemarle, but for many years had resided in this city, as a Deputy clerk of the Circuit Court and afterwards and for about twenty years as a respected member of his [Staunton] bar .... at one time, deputy sheriff of ... [Albemarle] county. He Removed from there to Pocahontas county, and thence in 1837 came to reside in Staunton where ... he acted as deputy clerk ... when Nicholas Kinney, Esq. was clerk. In 1839, he commenced the practice of law. At one time he was Deputy United States Marshal for the Western District of Virginia. By appointment of Gov. Letcher, he was a director of the Western Lunatic Asylum .... He married a Miss Seawright of this county, and on Thursday last, accompanied by members of the Masonic Fraternity, his remains were buried by the side of his wife in the burial ground at the "Augusta Church" in this county. [SS 25 August 1874] Tribute of Respect [SV 4 September 1874] ... died at his residence near the Court-house, in the 66th year of his age. [SV 21 August 1874]

On the 5th inst. ... at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Peck, near Tinkling Spring Church, Miss Kate C. [WEBB], daughter of Capt. Jno. C. Webb, of this county, in the 20th year of her age. [SS 11 Augusta 1874]

On the 4th inst., Mrs. Mary E. WEEBER, in the 40th year of her age. She leaves a ... husband and four children. [SS 11 August 1874]

The death of Capt. M. B. WHITE, formerly of this city, is announced as taking place at Lewisburg, W. Va., on the 11th. [VV 20 August 1874]

In Staunton, on the 20th of March ... Miss Eliza J. WHITEHEAD, aged 78 .... the eldest daughter of the Rev. James Whitehead, first Rector of Chris. Church, Norfolk. [SS 24 March 1874]

On the 1st of July ... Mrs. Mollie A. [WHITMORE], wife of Joseph A. Whitmore, of Augusta county, in the 34th year of her age. [SS 7 July 1874] At the residence of her husband [VV 9 July 1874]

Died in Staunton, at the residence of her son-in-law, A. J. Butts, on Saturday night last, Mrs. Betsey WHITNEY, of Cayuga county, N.Y., aged 86 years. [SS 22 December 1874]

On the 14th, William J. [WHOLEY], infant son of Mr. Wm. Wholey, of this city, aged about seven months. [SS 21 July 1874] ... infant son of William and Hannah Wholey. [SV 17 July 1874]

Dr. Jacob D. WILLIAMSON, who was killed by accident in Shenandoah last week, first located in Staunton as a physician in 1806. [SV 20 November 1874] .... adopted son, Maj. J. D. Williamson .... 5th instant ... departed this life at his residence near New Market, in the ninety sixth year of his age. [VV 12 November 1874]

On Wednesday morning last, a little daughter [\_\_\_\_\_ WILSON], two years of age, of Mr. Samuel WILSON, residing a mile below town, was burned to death. [SV 25 December 1874]

... 24th inst., near Churchville, Mrs. WILSON, wife of James Wilson, Esq., aged about 70 years. [VV 26 March 1874]

... on last Wednesday ... little Harry Stuart WILSON, between two and three years of age, son of Mr. Sam'l C. Wilson, living near this place, on the farm of Mr. David C. McGuffin of this city ... died. [SS 29 December 1874]

... a negro named Joseph WILSON ... was sent to penitentiary .... He was returned with a gang of convicts hired by Messrs. Mason & Hoge, and was engaged on the Valley Railroad near Greenville. [He died.] [SS 14 April 1874]

Samuel WILSON ... 20th ult., near Midway, in the 55th year of his age. [SS 3 March 1874] ... a farmer [SV 27 February 1874]

On Mossy Creek, Augusta county, on the 26th of November ... Mrs. Elizabeth WINE, wife of Jacob Wine, aged 68 years and 28 days. [SS 8 December 1874]

Died on July 22nd ... near Middlebrook, Va., Mrs. F. M. WISEMAN, wife of Samuel Wiseman, aged 40 years and 7 months. [SS 28 July 1874]

Sudden Death of Mr. Jno. K. WOODS .... of the firm of Woods & Gilkeson, Hardward Merchants ... yesterday afternoon .... an elder in the

Presbyterian church .... was in the 54th year of his age. [SS 3 March 1874] Tribute of Respect [SS 10 March 1874] On Monday afternoon last .... native of Charleston, Jefferson county, West Virginia, and came to Staunton about 15 years ago .... had insured his life in the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, for \$2,500. [SV 6 March 1874] .... leaves a widow and two children—a son engaged in business in the west, and a daughter aged about 15, a pupil at the Augusta Female Seminary. [VV 5 March 1874]

On ... Sept. 13th ... at the residence of her father near Craigsville, Augusta county ... Annie Larew [WOODWARD], blind daughter of Luke Woodward. [SS 29 September 1874] ... third daughter of Mr. Luke Woodward, (not blind daughter as published in Spectator the week after her death.) [SS 8 December 1874]

At Buffalo Gap, 12 miles west of this city, on Tuesday ... last, Mason WREN, aged 14 years, son of Mr. Geo. D. Wren of that place ... was ... killed. [SS 9 June 1874] ... on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad .... His brother was a fireman on the train. [SV 5 June 1874] ... Mace WRENN [VV 4 June 1874]

Mr. Samuel YOUNT, son of Mr. Martin Yount, of this county, was killed at Appleton, Wisconsin, on the 8th inst. [SS 17 February 1874]

## A HISTORY OF GREENVILLE AS REFLECTED BY THE MCGILVRAY-HANGER HOUSE, CIRCA 1818

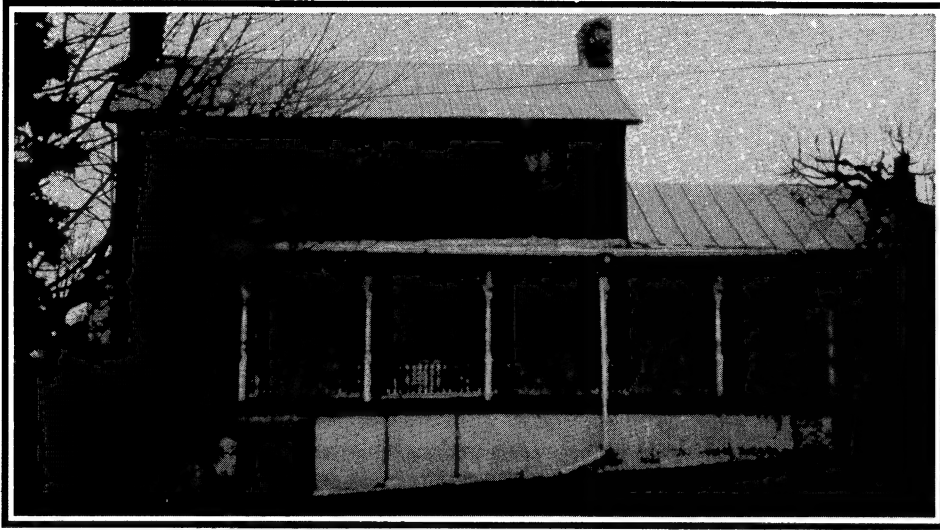
By  
Dr. Michael S. Shutty, Jr.

Built in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the McGilvray-Hanger house is a modest residential dwelling whose history is intertwined with the development and economic growth of Greenville, a once prosperous village located between Staunton and Lexington on US route 11. The house fronts the old Main street, now route 1205, and represents a prototypical example of a masonry, federal-style design commonly known as a "Virginia I-house". An approximate date of construction can be estimated from its architectural features, comparison to similar brick dwellings in Greenville (notably the Breckinridge-Vines house and the Smith Tavern; both built prior to 1820), and changes in property values (ie., tax assessments and sale prices). Conservative interpretation of these data suggest that the house was built between 1796 and 1818; hence, the building has stood as a Greenville landmark throughout most of the town's 197 year history.

The original structure is remarkably unaltered and represents one of only a few well preserved examples of a residential brick townhouse in Augusta County. More often than not, such residential buildings were radically modified for business use or razed to make room for larger commercial structures. Although masonry I-houses are relatively common in Augusta County as indicated by Ann McCleary in her extensive 1978 survey of historic homes (over 160 I-houses were cataloged), the majority of surviving residential I-Houses were not prominently located within the urban landscape. As such, the McGilvray-Hanger house history provides an opportune window through which to view the growth of Greenville.

Hand-fired brick laid in flemish bond and decorative cornice bricks along the roofline suggest that the house represented "high-style" for its time. The two over two rooms with a central hall floor plan is typical of federal-style houses although the McGilvray-Hanger house is unusual for its asymmetrical facade which is suggestive of earlier architectural styles. Original plaster made with lime, sand and animal hair was laid directly onto the 18-inch masonry walls in all four rooms. Three rooms have fireplaces, all with original mantels. The first floor, north room mantel exhibits fluted pilasters, cyma molded cornices and a two-panel frieze whereas the south room mantel, while similar in size and construction, is framed in architrave and rope moldings. The remaining trim includes both ovolo and cyma moldings. A two-panel door separates the south room from the center hall while board and batten doors are found for the two upstairs rooms. Six over





*The McGilvray - Hanger House*

six sash remain on the rear windows; however, the front windows were updated in the last nineteenth century.

The house was built on what was originally lot 10 when Greenville was first platted and divided into 14 quarter-acre lots and sold by Thomas and Jane Steele beginning in 1794. Greenville was the second town established in Augusta County following Staunton, although many sources describe Waynesboro (platted in 1799) as having that distinction. The land was once part of the William Beverley Land Grant of which 1546 acres was sold to Patrick Campbell in 1738. The land changed hands five times before being purchased by Thomas Steele; these conveyances as well as the early development of Greenville as described by John Brake in the *Augusta Historical Bulletin* (Fall, 1981). Lot 10 was first conveyed to Jacob Long in June, 1795 for "six pounds lawful money of Virginia." He sold it to David Bell one year later for the same price. In 1810, David Bell conveyed lot 10 to David Williams, who also owned two adjoining lots to the north.

During these early land transfers, Greenville became established as a busy stagecoach stop between the already prosperous towns of Staunton and Lexington. Three roads intersected at the north border of town connecting Greenville with Staunton, Waynesboro and Middlebrook while the south road led to Midway, Fairfield and Lexington; hence, the town was uniquely situated for commerce and travel. Some of the earliest descriptions of travelers stopping at the Smith Tavern, located just outside the town limits, date back to 1782. Property taxes for Greenville were first recorded in 1801 and by 1810, the town boasted a population of 162 as compared with Staunton's 1225 and Waynesboro's 250 residents. As seen in the early plat of the town (reconstructed from Deed Book records) Greenville was built along two streets and included 38 quarter-acre lots. Each numbered lot

measured 5 by 8 poles. Several lots adjoining the river were larger than a quarter acre and remained unnumbered. Lots bearing the same number were described as being either south of Main street, north of main street, or on Back street.

Lots 8, 9 and 10 on the south-side of Main street were subsequently sold to Joseph Huston in 1813 for \$150. Joseph Huston and his wife Sally sold the property to James Williamson five years later in 1818 for \$400. This selling price suggests that the land was improved and represents the latest that the house on Lot 10 is likely to have been constructed -- perhaps replacing an earlier structure on any one of the three lots. Given the rapid growth and prosperity of Greenville during its first 15 years, it is not surprising that several brick buildings were constructed about this time replacing log and frame structures.

The house and land changed hands again in 1822 when brothers Robert and Thomas Steele bought the property, including lot 7, for \$520. Only a single house was mentioned in this transaction suggesting that much of south Main street was flanked by vacant lots. This was not unusual since the early buildings in Greenville were concentrated, for convenience sake, along the South River across from the Smith Tavern. Nevertheless, later deeds and tax assessments indicate substantial improvements on many lots located away from the river. In addition, one of Greenville's earliest established churches (Greenville Methodist) was constructed atop the hill on lot 13, south of Main street, in 1836. This development reflected the town's rapid growth between 1822 and 1836. Soon it became profitable to subdivide the original quarter-acre lots as more buildings were squeezed into the Main street landscape. Consequently, the house and lots 8, 9 and part of lot 10 (on which the house stands) were sold in May, 1836 for the princely sum of \$2500 to George and John Tate. It was during this time that the house was improved with a lateral frame addition and separate entrance fronting Main street.

In 1838, the house was conveyed to Harvey and Lucy Beard who subsequently sold the house to their son, Anthony Beard in 1841 for \$800. At that time, the house was assessed by the county to be worth \$750 plus \$50 land value for tax purposes. Anthony and his wife, Martha, lived there 15 years. The Beard family descendants of Thomas Beard, who settled in the Riverheads area in the late 1700s) was highly respected in Greenville, and at one time owned several lots on Main street. Much later, a commercial building on north Main street was named in their honor. Interestingly, Harvey Beard and his son were in business together during the mid-1830's and sold patent rights to merchants as far away as Missouri for their "Zig-zag or U-shaped steel-spring seat saddle, spring girth and iron horn." There were several shops manufacturing saddles and wagon equipment on Main street including a blacksmithing shop located directly across the street. The Beard's shop may have been located in the lateral frame addition. Together, these tradesmen worked to outfit horses and wagons for use in the great westward movement through Kentucky and Tennessee in the mid-1840's.

By this time, Greenville had developed into a prospering town and was considered to be the major marketplace for southern Augusta County. The tax lists between 1801 and 1850 indicate that ownership in town doubled (24 to 48 properties listed). Numerous businesses were founded including a distillery located just west of town (at Bethel Green, on the Middlebrook road, now Rt. 701) started in the 1820s by M. J. Bumgardner. His rye whiskey became very popular in the Valley and brought notoriety to the Greenville area. In his *Gazetteer of Virginia*, Joseph Martin described the town itself in 1835 as including "an extensive manufacturing flour mill, a woolen manufactory, 3 general stores, 2 taverns, 1 academy, 2 tanyards, 2 saddlers, 2 tailors, 1 blacksmith shop, 1 cabinet maker, 1 wheelwright, 1 saddle-tree maker, 3 house carpenters, 1 hatter, and 4 boot and shoe makers". In 1848, the first good road, running to markets outside and east of the valley, was constructed between Greenville and Martin's Mill in Nelson County. The plank road or Valley Turnpike running between Buchanon and Staunton was completed one year later. Unfortunately, many old, original houses in Greenville were razed to make room for further business development.

During this time of prosperity, the McGilvray-Hanger house changed hands several times and most likely housed a medical practice. Since it was customary in those days for physicians to keep an office at their residence, the lateral addition probably served as a doctor's office. The first physician to own the house was Dr. Nimrod Hitt who bought the house for \$1000 in 1856, but sold it 8 months later, along with 10 additional acres, for \$1500 to real estate business partners, Bumgardner and McClure. The house, minus the 10 acres, was sold in 1859 to Dr. John Tate for \$2 (plus mortgage) and again may have served as a medical practice. The house was sold again on June 11, 1863 during the height of the American Civil War (only three weeks before the battle of Gettysburg and the fall of Vicksburg). The new owner was Sarah Bumgardner McGilvray, a widowed mother of 11 children, who paid \$6 (plus mortgage) for the property.

The Civil War took its toll on both the McGilvray family and the town of Greenville. Alexander McGilvray, formerly a tailor, was one of the oldest members (age 56) of the confederate militia organized by Captain James W. Newton in Greenville. This unit, known as the "Augusta Greys", marched out on April 19, 1861 to become part of Company E, 5th Virginia Infantry of the "Stonewall Brigade" under General Thomas J. Jackson. Alexander McGilvray served early in the war at Harpers Ferry and First Manassas (1861) as a drummer before becoming wounded and subsequently receiving a medical discharge. In addition, Sarah McGilvray's youngest son, Lewis, who worked as a "skilled artisan", followed his uncle's steps in 1862 and joined the "Valley Guards" which became Company G of the 10th Virginia Infantry, serving under Stonewall Jackson. Lewis received wounds and was subsequently discharged; little else is known about his military history. As the war dragged on, Greenville was briefly occupied on June 6, 1864, by Union troops under the command of General Hunter. The army had recently defeated the Confederates at New Hope (Battle of Piedmont), occupied

Staunton, and was presently moving towards Lexington en route to Lynchburg. While in Greenville, the union army burned the two mills to the ground.

The passing of Sarah McGilvray in March, 1865, coincided with the end of the Civil War and was followed by a period of economic depression throughout the southern states. The poor post-war economy was reflected in the settlement of the McGilvray estate which was heavily in debt to local merchants. This settlement provides a rare glimpse of a household inventory which was sold at public auction in July, 1866 for a total of \$112.17. An inventory reveals the modesty of the estate and testifies to the hard times brought on by the Civil War. Among the most valuable possessions were twelve silver spoons valued at \$12.50 and a feather bed with two pillows valued at \$15.

Lewis McGilvray bought the house at public auction in 1882 for \$1153 but it appears that he devoted much of his time living at and developing a nearby mountain resort to the east called "Cold Spring" -- later renamed, "McGilvray Park" in 1882. This park is now part of Stony Creek Resort. In his will (June, 1900), he stipulated that the house be made available to whoever in the family might need a place to live; however, it appears that the house remained vacant and passed from the McGilvray family to Roy and Olivia Hanger in 1902 for \$600. The house was apparently in poor condition despite improvement with a victorian porch which appears in photographs taken as early as 1885.

Following the South's post-war depression, Greenville began to experience its greatest period of economic growth through the last quarter of the nineteenth century until the mid-twentieth century. At the height of its prosperity, the town had a public school, YMCA, hotel, bank, two mills, police station, Mason's Lodge, Odd Fellow's Lodge, two saloons, and about twenty merchants. A weekly newspaper titled "The Greenville Banner" was established in June 1882 and circulated until early 1885. An editorial in the November 24, 1882 edition noted the recent growth of Greenville remarking that "a much better variety of goods have a place in our stores now than ever known before in this town's history." In addition, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad built a station on the west border of Greenville in the mid-1880s, operating until the 1940s. The Shenandoah Valley Railroad line had been established several years earlier and was located a little over a mile to the east. These railroads helped Greenville become a major depot for cattle and agricultural goods. Berl Steele, a long-time resident of Greenville, recalls that large herds of cattle were driven down Main street on a near daily basis until the early 1920s.

This renewed prosperity was reflected in a number of improvements to the McGilvray-Hanger house. Several renovations were made to the interior including replastering damaged wall areas and modification of the stairwell to broaden it and provide a small landing in the central hall. A second frame addition, running laterally across the rear of the house, was added to provide kitchen and dining rooms.

Roy Hanger owned and operated a small grocery store and butcher's shop located across the street, but unfortunately, the Greenville economy could not keep pace with the growth of the larger cities of Staunton and Waynesboro. In addition, as automobiles became more common in the 1930s, more and more people traveled to larger cities to shop. Consequently, merchants slowly began to disappear, many of them relocated in Staunton. The Hanger family owned the house throughout this period of decline, 66 years in all, before selling it at public auction in 1968 to Earle and Bessie Shultz. Several conveyances later the house was obtained by the author in dilapidated condition. The house is registered by the Virginia Landmarks Commission (7-665) and is labeled as the "McGilvray-Hanger" house since these families owned the house a combined 105 years. Over time, Greenville has evolved into a residential community which boasts of its many older structures reflecting its early heyday beginning in the 1820s and its resurgence in the 1880s.

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# **JEDEDIAH HOTCHKISS**

## **Rebel Mapmaker and Virginia Businessman**

### **As Portrayed by Peter W. Roper**

By  
Dr. James B. Patrick

A fascinating subcategory of military history deals with the role played by talented staff officers in the development and execution of operations by famous commanders. An example is Berthier, Napoleon's brilliant chief of staff, whose absence at Waterloo was a major factor in the fumbling uncertainty and lack of coordination displayed by the French army in that battle. Or there is the case of Lt. Col. Max Hoffman, Hindenburg's brilliant chief of staff, who devised the strategy for the battle of Tannenburg, a shattering Russian defeat which altered the course of the First World War and the shape of European history down to the present.

In the Second World War Capt. Seebohm of the German Afrika Korps commanded a radio intercept unit that provided General Erwin Rommel with deciphered British radio traffic. This intelligence enabled Rommel to hear British commands almost as soon as they were issued and was crucial for his rapid operations. When Seebohm was killed and his unit destroyed in a British counterattack before El Alamein the Afrika Korps was blinded and its subsequent performance showed it.

Americans have had their share of brilliant staffers, beginning with Henry Knox, the Boston book seller who became Washington's chief of artillery. It was Knox's incredible feat of transporting the heavy guns of Fort Ticonderoga across hundreds of miles of wilderness in the dead of a New England winter that enabled Washington to fortify Dorchester Heights and force the British evacuation of Boston. As a result the War of Independence was turned into a war of movement and an important sea port was gained for the Americans.

A more recent example is Oscar Koch, George Patton's chief of intelligence (G-2), the only Allied intelligence officer who anticipated the impending German counteroffensive in the Ardennes and warned Patton. It was Koch's insight that enabled Patton's Third Army to deliver the stunning and unexpected smash into the German southern flank that turned Hitler's brilliant scheme into an unmitigated disaster. Similarly in the Pacific Theater, MacArthur was able to rely heavily on his G-2, Charles Willoughby, for accurate information and assessments which enabled the American offensive to keep the Japanese off balance.

Our own Southern War of Independence (that so-very-uncivil "Civil War") provided several examples of talented staffers who made their mark, particularly as combat engineers. Cyrus Comstock, a West Pointer, was Grant's engineer who sited the longest pontoon bridge ever built at that

time. Almost a half mile long, the bridge spanned the James below City Point and permitted Grant to shift his army southward, after months of appalling losses, to the position that McClellan had originally recognized as the key to Richmond.

Sherman's chief of engineers, Orlando Poe, was a genius at demolition and his chief's evil reputation as the Yankee Attila is mostly Poe's doing. (I have a particular interest in Poe. He was colonel of the 2nd Michigan infantry at Second Manassas and left an eyewitness account of the death of Major William Patrick charging at the head of the 17th Virginia cavalry on August 29, 1862.)

Even incompetent commanders are sometimes rescued by capable staffers. Nathaniel Banks, the Massachusetts politician turned Union general, thoroughly bungled the Red River campaign and stranded a flotilla of ten Navy gunboats up the river with the water level falling too low to float them out. The loss of the fleet was avoided by the genius of Lt. Col. Joseph Bailey, a Wisconsin logger in civilian life, who devised an improvised wing dam of stone-laden wagons that raised the water level and enabled Admiral David Porter to extricate his entire squadron.

The Confederates had capable staffers too. In June of 1861, after the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, Col. T.J. Jackson was sent to Martinsburg to destroy the B&O workshops where there were over 40 locomotives. Jackson's frugality was grieved by such destruction and he got Henry Longust, a Richmond railroad man, and Capt. Thomas Sharp to undertake the task of transporting some of the locomotives to the Virginia Central line over the trackless distance from Martinsburg to Strasburg. They did it in four days, using mule teams and portable sections of track. It was a feat comparable to Knox's transport of Ticonderoga's cannon; fourteen fine locomotives were ultimately added to the always inadequate Confederate supply.

(By the time the last locomotive, a camelback, was moved, Strasburg itself was in danger, so the locomotive was hauled all the way to Staunton where, so the story goes, it broke loose from its haulers on our hills and careened down one of the streets.)

Such contributions by staff officers in no way detract from the credit due to the commanding general: it takes a skilled commander to recognize a good idea when he sees it and to implement it effectively. In fact, the quality of a general's staff tells a lot about the quality of the commander. One aspect of Jackson's genius was his ability to assemble a staff of diverse but talented characters. His quartermaster, Major John A. Harman, was a former stage-coach operator who was a master of all aspects of transportation, including language that a recalcitrant mule could clearly understand.

Now we have a new book that delineates the career, both during the War and subsequently, of another gifted member of Jackson's staff: Jedediah Hotchkiss. The book should be of particular interest to Stauntonians because Hotchkiss was a prominent resident of this city and a major contributor to its development during the latter part of the last century.

Peter Roper, the British author of "Jedediah Hotchkiss: Rebel Mapmaker and Virginia Businessman" (Shippensburg, PA., 1992) is well qualified to write on the subject. In addition to being a competent writer and a careful researcher he is an experienced combat officer and thus can appreciate the combination of confusion, frequent boredom, and occasional terror that military operations involve. On top of that, Roper has made good use of the most complete collection of Hotchkiss documents yet consulted. A foreword to the book written by Archie McDonald, who first published Hotchkiss's war journal in 1973 under the title "Make Me a Map of the Valley", pays a deserved tribute to Roper's diligence.

Inevitably a book by a British author about a member of Stonewall Jackson's staff suggests comparison with G.F.R. Henderson's magisterial "Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War". Roper's book is necessarily different because the greatest portion of it is devoted to Hotchkiss's business and professional activities after the War, a period of 34 years compared to his four years of military service. Nevertheless Roper shows the same respectful understanding and sympathetic analysis of the Confederate cause as Henderson did, and his book is as professionally competent and complete in its own way as the Henderson masterpiece.

Hotchkiss was born in New Windsor, New York and came to Virginia when he was 19 years old to serve as a tutor to the children of a family in Mossy Creek. Throughout his life an interest in teaching remained as a background to his numerous other interests. Northern tutors were not uncommon; Roper explains that professional opportunities were more accessible here than in the North at that time. Rufus Bailey, the founder of what became Mary Baldwin College was another example of the breed.

Many Northerners who came south in this fashion found the people and their way of life attractive and, like Hotchkiss, remained and became Southerners. After undertaking various educational enterprises from 1847 to 1860, when the decisive events of 1860 split the Union Hotchkiss cast his lot with Virginia. In June, 1861, when his school had closed, he reported for duty with the Valley Army.

His first experience was in the disastrous Rich Mountain campaign where he escaped almost certain capture and demonstrated his competence by extricating a company in an exhausting night march over rugged mountain terrain. When he had recovered from this discouraging experience and a serious bout of typhoid fever he finally joined T. J. Jackson's staff in March of 1862.

Throughout the War from that time his career reads like a novel. He served Jackson throughout the Valley campaign as a master topographer, but also as a combat engineer, reconnoitering, constructing, and on occasion destroying, roads and bridges; siting defensive earthworks; finding covered routes of access to the enemy flanks; organizing transport and clearing passages of traffic tangles; and carrying the general's commands to other units.

He was detached during Jackson's part of the Seven Days and likewise

had little to do with the magnificent victory of Second Manassas, but he was again on duty with Jackson at Fredericksburg. Oddly enough his journals make no mention, either before or after the battle, of the 500 yard gap of "boggy wood" between Archer's and Lane's brigades which was so nearly breached by the Federals in their initial attack. Commentators have argued ever since about that gap: was it an oversight on Jackson's part, or was it a deliberately set trap? Hotchkiss, with his sure eye for terrain, might have made a major contribution to the problem, but there is nothing. It is a bit surprising that Roper does not allude to this question, but there is nothing in the record that even leaves room for conjecture.

After the uneventful winter at Moss Neck, Hotchkiss made major and brilliant contributions to the Chancellorsville campaign. He actually saw Lee and Jackson, sitting on Yankee cracker boxes, planning their audacious flank attack; he reconnoitered the road which Second Corps took around the Federal right; and he was with Jackson during the attack. He had ridden off to the vicinity of Hazel Grove at the time when Jackson was wounded, but he heard the shots and arrived in time to see what had happened and to fetch an ambulance and Hunter McGuire, the army physician. He then rode around the Federal lines to Lee's headquarters, and from there went to Stuart with Lee's orders to take command and press forward and unite the left wing with Lee's forces.

After Jackson's death Hotchkiss remained on the Second Corps staff, serving first under Ewell and then Jubal Early. He was at Gettysburg and played a major part in the passage of the swollen Potomac by the retreating Confederate army. He was then sidelined by illness until the Wilderness campaign, after which he served in Eastern Virginia against Grant. When Grant finally shifted his attack south of the James, Lee detached Second Corps, now under Early, for another Valley campaign and Hotchkiss went with it.

Federal general David Hunter, a would-be Sherman for destructiveness against civilians, had passed thorough Staunton, destroyed V.M.I. out of spite for the cadets' performance at Newmarket, and was menacing Lynchburg when Early confronted him with the first significant Confederate force he had met and soundly defeated him. Roper comments that "As a result of poor staff work by Early's command, the Federal forces under David Hunter were permitted to retreat into the mountains.

Here one can take issue with Roper's judgment. It is true that the total destruction of Hunter's command would have been desirable, but Hunter was as precipitate in retreat as he was fierce against civilians: Early's cavalry couldn't keep up with him. However, his decision to retreat into the trackless Allegheny instead of falling back down the Valley ahead of Early was a godsend. As one commentator put it, he retreated off the map, leaving a clear path for Early's raid on Washington which forced Grant to detach two corps from the forces facing Lee.

After the War, in the summer of 1865, Hunter had the gall to write to General Lee for what was in essence a testimonial to his strategic wisdom in

retreating into the mountains.

"Was it not true, Hunter asked, that his raid had forestalled Lee from sending forty thousand men to the aid of Joseph E. Johnston? Further, did not Lee agree that Hunter had chosen the best line of retreat?"

"When Lee answered Hunter, he chose polite accuracy for his weapon. 'I had no troops to spare General Johnston, and no intention of sending him any', he said, and then courteously demolished Hunter's hopes of justifying his bungled retreat: 'I would say that I am not advised as to the motives which induced you to adopt the line of retreat you took...but I certainly expected you to retreat by way of the Shenandoah Valley, and was gratified at the time that you preferred the route through the mountains to Ohio -leaving the Valley open for General Early's advance into Maryland.'" [Quotation from Flood, Charles B., "Lee, The Last Years", 71-72 (Boston, 1981)]

Hotchkiss continued with Early's army through the daring raid on Washington and the subsequent period of decline that began with Sheridan's destructive Valley campaign. Early's riposte at Cedar Creek owed much to Hotchkiss's planning, but Early was no Jackson: his failure to keep his troops in hand and immediately exploit their success gave Sheridan time to rally his stronger force and turn what should have been a Confederate victory into a disgraceful rout.

After that it was all downhill. Hotchkiss narrowly escaped from the destruction of the remainder of Early's force at Waynesboro in March, 1865 and was in Lynchburg with Lomax's division when the news of the surrender at Appomattox arrived.

Roper has an excellent chapter devoted solely to Hotchkiss's cartographic work and other chapters supplying details of his surveys of Virginia and West Virginia mineral resources after the war. There is a fascinating account of his herculean efforts to get capital, whether American or foreign, for the development of these resources.

Two main themes run consistently through all these chapters: the energy, persistence, and genius of Jed Hotchkiss; and the total, appalling poverty of the postwar South. Not only had the Northern effort to "preserve the union" killed or crippled a quarter of the able-bodied manpower of the Confederacy, but the malignant thoroughness of the destruction of the South's infrastructure left the region an economic desert in total fiefdom to Northern capitalists. Henry Grady's famous essay on the Georgia funeral (the South had supplied the corpse, but everything else - from coffin to handkerchiefs - was made, owned, or financed in Cincinnati, Chicago, or New York) described the condition of the South throughout Hotchkiss's lifetime. In fact, the region did not fully recover from the economic effects of the War until 1945, after the Second World War, and many other political and social effects still remain.

For the rest of his life Hotchkiss was almost never out of debt. At one point he could not meet with a prospective financier because he could not raise the price of a ticket to Trenton, N.J.! He mapped and analyzed coal and iron properties and laid out railroad lines and other subsidiary facilities that

today are worth millions, but little of the benefit ever went to him. His home, "The Oaks" on East Beverley St. is a magnificent house, but it is a testimony to the cheapness of labor in Staunton and the willingness of local bankers to extend credit rather than to Hotchkiss's affluence.

Roper has done a splendid job of describing this remarkable man. The book is as thorough as any scholar could desire, yet it is also as interesting and vivid as a novel.

I am not happy with Roper's title, but I can't think of a better one. Hotchkiss was not a "rebel": secession was entirely legal. When Virginia ratified the Constitution in 1790 it was one of three states that expressly reserved the right to withdraw from the union at any future time, and the 1860 act of secession used the term "withdraw" in explicit reference to that reservation.

Furthermore, Hotchkiss's service, although much of it was topographical, was far too varied in its nature and importance for him to be classified simply as "mapmaker". Likewise his numerous entrepreneurial efforts after the War were much more varied and imaginative than the simple work "businessman" implies.

No book can be totally error free. Roper has done well in that respect, but on p. 63 he mistakenly credits Col. Michael G. Harman with clearing the Potomac ford for Lee's retreating army after Gettysburg. Hotchkiss's journal actually says that it was "Major Harman, the Chief Q.M. of the 2nd Corps". That was Maj. John A. Harman, who had been Jackson's brilliant but prickly quartermaster. Roper's mistake is understandable - there were several Harmans who served with distinction in 2nd Corps - but John A. Harman already had a reputation for clearing traffic-clogged fords.

In "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (I, 238) Gen. John D. Imboden recalled that "I never knew Jackson to let profanity pass without rebuke but once...at Edwards Ferry, on the Potomac, when our army was crossing into Maryland in the Antietam campaign...The day was very hot and the ford was completely blocked with a wagon train...On seeing the state of affairs, Jackson turned to Major Harman and ordered him to clear the ford. Harman dashed in among the wagoners, kicking mules, and apparently inextricable mass of wagons, and, in the voice of a stentor, poured out a volume of oaths that would have excited the admiration of the most scientific mule-driver. The effect was electrical. The drivers were frightened and swore as best they could, but far below the major's standard. The mules caught the inspiration from a chorus of familiar words, and all at once made a break for the Maryland shore, and in five minutes the ford was cleared. Jackson witnessed and heard it all. Harman rode back to join him expecting a lecture, and, touching his hat, said: 'The ford is clear, general! There's only one language that will make mules understand on a hot day that they must get out of the water.' The general smiled, and said: 'Thank you, major,' and dashed into the water at the head of his staff, and rode across."

For us in Staunton "The Oaks" still stands today on Beverley Street as a reminder of one of our most productive and energetic citizens. Roper has,

most appropriately, dedicated his book to Fletcher Collins, Jr. and his wife, Margaret. Those two have not only enriched the cultural life of Staunton in innumerable ways, including their assistance and encouragement to Peter Roper, but they have carefully preserved both the memory and the splendid dwelling that Jedediah Hotchkiss left. Even in the 1960's, when some would have thought it "progressive" to demolish an old house like the Oaks to provide additional parking on Beverley Street, the Collins's maintained both the house and its tradition. We are all richer for their vision.

[Note: Jedediah Hotchkiss was an officer of combat engineers in the nation's bloodiest war and later taught chemistry at Miss Mary Julia Baldwin's school in Staunton. This writer was a combat engineer officer in the nation's second bloodiest war and taught chemistry for 25 years at Miss Baldwin's institution. It is therefore a particular pleasure and privilege to pay homage to his illustrious predecessor.]

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Hilda Meekin Mehler (Mrs. Andrew J.)
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